THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

BOSTON, SATURDAY, MARCH 11, 1939—VOL. XXXI, NO. 89

**ATLANTIC EDITION—FIVE CENTS A COPY

Relief Stamps Urged to Cut Crop Surplus

Such commodities would be made available to those receiving aid under AAA plan.

By Tully Nettleton
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 11—Hundreds of thousands of Americans soon will be buying food with stamps in place of money, and getting more of it, if the newest plan of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration works out in practice. This food stamp plan aims at reducing crop surpluses by moving excess supplies from the farm into the hands of those who are on relief. Although official details will not be announced until early next week after a conference in Washington with grocery trades representatives, enough of the program has been conrmed by Department of Agriculture sources to give a general outline.

In the first place it will be inaugurated very tentatively and experimentally in five or six trial cities, according to the present intention, to work the kinks out of the plan and test its practicality before attempting to apply it on a nation-wide scale. The names of these cities probably will be announced at the conference to be held Monday and Tuesday. Its success admittedly will depend very largely upon its enlisting the interested, even enthusiastic, co-operation of the wholesale and retail food trades.

The Plan in Brief

The gist of the proposed plan is this:

Two kinds of stamps will be issued, one orange, the other blue. These will be in small denominations, such as 25 cents each.

The stamps will be distributed or sold only to those on WPA, on State or local relief, rural relief or receiving pensions or aid under the Social Security Act.

The orange stamps will be good for purchase of food and other products ordinarily handled by grocery stores, such as soap, but not for cigarettes or liquor.

The blue stamps will be good for purchase of any of a list of foods that may from time to time be designated by the AAA as surplus commodities, based on crop and market conditions.

With each dollar's worth of the orange stamps the relief client receives or buys at the face value he will be given free an additional 50 cents' worth of the blue stamps good for surplus foodstuffs.

The stamps will be good at any grocery store, and the grocer may get them redeemed by the Government at the post office or through his wholesaler at some Treasury office or other disbursing agency.

Farm Surplus Plan

The plan has been largely worked out under the direction of Milo T. Perkins, President of the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation, which heretofore has been the Government's buying agency in acquiring surplus stocks of farm commodities to be distributed through relief channels. In this capacity the FSCC has purchased citrus fruits, butter and so forth where a glut on the market threatened to break farm prices. It presumably will have charge of the financial operations involved in handling the new food stamps.

Federal officials believe the new plan will appeal strongly to private business and will gain its support because the distribution envisaged is entirely through the normal channels of ordinary private trade. There would be no Federal buying up of surplus commodities, no Government price-fixing and no distribution through food depots or commisaries short-circuiting the private wholesaler and retailer. Instead the FSCC would simply designate those commodities in which it considers a surplus to exist and for sale of which it will redeem blue stamps from grocers.

Estimates as to Costs

The cost of the plan to the Federal Government is estimated at approximately $572,000,000 a year as a subsidy to food producers. The outlay represented in orange stamps, good for any kind of groceries, is, of course, only that which is now being made in money to relief and other public aid recipients. The blue stamps, which would be offered as an inducement to the relief client to take part of his payment in stamps instead of cash, would be the Government's contribution toward placing surplus and probably otherwise unused products within reach of the needy. The Government experts believe the plan would in-

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Czechs Rule in Slovakia As Reich Stands Aloof

Ousting of Slovak Premier by Central Government at Prague laid to inaction of Cabinet in face of German threats—Slovaks need aid on finances to restore order and confidence.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PRAGUE, Czecho-Slovakia, March 11—Despite the violent verbal support which the German press is giving Slovakia's attempted move toward independence, the calmer situation which prevails today is not expected in well-informed circles here to be troubled by any direct intervention of the Reich.

A Slovak Parliamentary delegation, carrying with it a list of Cabinet proposals for Slovakia, was returning from Prague to Bratislava with President Emil Hacha's mandate for a settlement.

The proposed Cabinet list includes moderate Slovaks who are believed willing to collaborate in the Federal administration of Czecho-Slovakia, as opposed to the separatist agitation which brought vigorous action by the Prague Government, including placement of Bratislava, the Slovak capital, under martial law.

Stabler Outlook Established

Although the possibility of local incidents is still not excluded, a stabler outlook has been established by the Central Government's firm stand, and particularly by the radio appeal over the Bratislav broadcasting station by the Slovak Vice-Premier, Karel Sidor, who is also the leader of the "Hlinka Guard."

Tavel Teplansky, Finance Minister, who is conducting affairs until the return from Rome of Dr. Joseph Sivak, the newly named Slovak Premier, also has appealed to the population for calm and discipline, and indications so far are that these appeals are being generally heeded.

Mr. Sidor's appeal was made specially in his capacity as head of the Hlinka Guard—a semimilitary force not unlike the German Storm Troops and named after the late Rev. Andreas Hlinka, former Slovak leader. Mr. Sidor asked all officers and men to do everything to maintain order and discipline in their various districts.

Leaders in Move Arrested

That the incidents earlier this week were intended as a prelude to a move toward Slovak independence is now generally admitted. The ringleaders in this anti-Czech action were Dr. Bela Tuka, a former professor sentenced some years ago to a term of imprisonment for treason against the Czech State, and Shanlo Mach, Propaganda Minister in the recent Government. Both of these men have been arrested, and it is reported that they have been transferred to Bohemia.

Dr. Tuka indicated his intentions in a public speech as early as Oct. 8 last—the day when the first Slovak Autonomous Parliament was established—when he said he thought it was a historic day, and that it was by no means the last in Slovakia's development.

Mr. Mach openly declared later that Slovakia aimed at complete independence. This naturally was contrary to the historic "Pittsburgh Agreement" made during the World War. Under this accord the Czechs and Slovaks agreed to co-operate in the foundation of the Republic. Moreover it is contrary to the recent Constitution agreed upon at Zilina in North Slovakia.

Inactivity the Main Charge

The current problem arose partly out of the fact that Dr. Josef Tiso, who was summarily removed from the Premiership of Slovakia by the Prague Government, took no definite measures to relieve the tension. It is inactivity, rather than a direct charge of separatism, which is laid against Dr. Tiso. This, to some degree, explains the action by the Slovak Parliament today, which passed a "recommendation" asking for Dr. Tiso's reinstatement.

Meanwhile, rumors that Germany was behind this Slovak independence movement and would give necessary economic help to assure its success have been freely scattered about in a whispering campaign throughout Slovakia. It is charged that the Slovak Government did nothing to repudiate them.

Seasoned observers, moreover, declare that it would be a mistake to imagine that the Slovak Government which was removed March 9 was truly representative of Slovakia.

It contained elements which, because of their undisciplined action and political inexperience, had al-

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Douglas Leads As Choice For Supreme Court

Dean Rutledge and Senator Schwellenbach are rated in that order as other possibilities.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 11—The time is approaching when President Roosevelt will fill his next Supreme Court vacancy. Most observers here believe the appointee will be William O. Douglas, Chairman of the Securities and Exchange Commission, the youngest man—after Mr. Justice Story—ever to have been appointed to the Court.

But "most observers" have been wrong before, and the safest account of the situation is that the list has narrowed down to three names. These are: Mr. Douglas, Wiley B. Rutledge, Dean of Law at the University of Iowa, and Seantor Lewis B. Schwellenbach (D) of Washington. There are also some runners-up: Justice Harold M. Stephens of the District of Columbia Court of Appeals, of Utah; United States Circuit Judge Sam Bratton of New Mexico; United States Circuit Judge William Denman of San Francisco, and United States Circuit Judge Florence Allen has the warm support of women's groups—and some men.

The best information here is that the Department of Justice's candidates are the first three named, and all the probabilities point to "Bill" Douglas. On the other hand, Dean Rutledge has imposing qualifications, and Senator Schwellenbach has been mentioned for the last three vacancies.

Geography and the Court

Geography is governing the selections, and the choice going to the Far West, for there is no present representative on the court from nether-Mississippi. Mr. Douglas is a Westerner by birth and residence for the first 22 years of his 40, but after that he migrated to the east and spent all his adult years within sniffing distance of the Atlantic. But on the theory that "once a Westerner, always a Westerner" he rates, and he has the support of various Western Senators.

As a matter of fact, the Far West has had few justices in all history. Stephen J. Field of California was appointed in 1863; retired Justice Willis Van Devanter came from Wyoming; retired Justice George Sutherland came from Utah, and Justice Joseph McKenna, who served from 1889 to 1910, was a Californian.

One traditional argument—that Western Justices must be on the Court in order to understand and interpret peculiar western kinds of law—land laws, water rights, Indian law, etc.—has recently apparently been debunked. Research at the Justice Department shows that from 1928 to 1939 the Supreme Court decided 1,973 cases, of which 273, or 7.8 per cent were "western" from a legal viewpoint. Only 50 of them involved land, water, or Indian laws. And more than 70 per cent of the so-called western cases had their majority opinions written by eastern Justices. During nearly all this time, two western Justices were on the bench.

Genuine New Dealism

"Bill" Douglas qualifies admirably from the President's viewpoint of genuine New Dealism. He understands corporation structures and business involvements more thoroughly than any other available candidate, for he had been

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Study of Contrasts in Downtown Boston



By Frank Colby, Staff Photographer

A Blending of Two Centuries

The afternoon sun has blazed through mist and smoke to throw a chimerical mantle over the stone and steel of Boston's new Court House. From mellow old Sudbury Street, with its architecture of the 1800's and 1890's, it appears as though some genial genie has set down a modernistic marvel in the center of an old town amid a cloud of smoke.

The new building daily is becoming the haven for more courts. The Supreme Judicial Court is scheduled to move in April 1 and the Municipal and Superior Courts will follow soon thereafter.

Stratosphere Test Hop Held Omen of Future

Special equipment used on Minneapolis-Boston flight will be studied at Harvard.

Members of the "stratosphere laboratory" plane of Northwest Air Lines prepared today to take findings of their "successful" 1,140-mile hop from Minneapolis, Minn., to Boston into a two-day conference at Harvard. New-type oxygen masks and equipment which they tested yesterday were called a prelude to the day in aviation when air passengers will fly through the thin air of the stratosphere in planes with cabins of normal air pressure.

Stratosphere plane schedules probably are five years away, which is a long period when the swift technical pace at which aviation moves is considered, according to expert opinion. In the meantime, everything that can affect stratosphere flights is being sought. The Northwest experiment sought to find ways to insure the comfort of passengers and crew on such a flight.

Seek Higher Levels

Today, under certain weather conditions, transport planes seek higher levels to produce a smoother ride for passengers and to avoid bad weather. The upper limit to which they can safely go without oxygen equipment is about 12,000 feet. The Northwest Air Lines test indicated that a plane carrying special air masks could go up to 35,000 feet.

On the long flight from Minneapolis to Boston, the group in the Northwest Lockheed 14-passenger plane ate a chicken dinner, and talked in comfort as they sailed along at speeds up to 270 miles an hour. Mrs. Hal Freeburg, wife of the pilot, handled that feminine problem of the shiny nose by being able to powder her face while wearing the mask.

Helium Used

An additional refinement of the oxygen apparatus was a tank containing a mixture of 80 per cent oxygen and 20 per cent helium which was used to increase the passengers' comfort during the rapid passage from the very low pressure of the stratosphere back to the comparatively heavy, though normal, air pressure at ground levels.

Stratosphere-pressure cabin planes have been tested by the United States Army Air Corps at Dayton, Ohio, and also by Boeing of Seattle, Wash., in the substratosphere planes it is building for Transcontinental and Western Air and Pan American Airways. However, before stratosphere planes can be economically feasible the pattern of air traffic may have to improve considerably, according to aviation experts.

Education of Public

Strastosphere flying, in order to pay its way, must be done in long flights or its value would be negligible. In the case of air travel in the United States this would involve transcontinental nonstop flights. Air-line traffic today rarely produces revenue loads which move across the country without a stop. It has been found that intermediate traffic produces the loads which make the coast-to-coast trips pay.

Air traffic figures, however, are rising. All domestic air lines report rises varying from 20 to 30 per cent in their traffic. Thus it is believed that when air travel is fully accepted by all classes of the traveling public it may be feasible to create the type of transcontinental travel for which the stratosphere plane would be invaluable.

Hopes for Building Boom Linked to Home Remodeling

The next building boom in Massachusetts will take place in the fields of reconstruction and remodeling, according to Ernest A. Hale, President of the New England Federal Savings League, today, following a study by his organization revealing that obsolescence in homes has proceeded faster in the last 10 years than in any other decade in the Commonwealth's history.

"Real property inventories," said the savings authority, "indicate that in seven of the State's largest cities, a high percentage of existing homes are more than 35 years old while in Cambridge alone, the ratio of such homes is 75 per cent of the whole."

Few Modern Houses

In Boston, Haverhill, Everett, Newton and Chelsea, according to Mr. Hale, the ratio of homes ranging over 35 years in age exceeds 40 per cent. Hence it seemed a fair statement to Mr. Hale that not more than 3 per cent of all the homes in the State can be classed as fully modern, either in plan or equipment.

He added: "The record of building permits issued in Massachusetts last year showed eight cities ranging from 40,000 to 100,000 in population built no more than a dozen new homes."

City Development

"So far," he said, "the bulk of new home construction has occurred in suburban developments and doubtless this movement will continue strong. On the other hand, obsolescene is increasing and the time is coming when obsolete dwellings in desirable city locations will either be replaced or reconstructed in accordance with modern requirements."

When that times comes, Mr. Hale envisaged a building boom of considerable proportions accompanied by a substatial revival of city living and a steady trend toward industrial recovery.

Intimate Message from Washington

Old Dollar Diplomacy Proves Rather More Effective Recently Than the Silk Topper Variety and Treasury Takes a Bow

By the Monitor's Washington Bureau

American dollar diplomacy—diplomacy stemming significantly from the Treasury rather than the State Department—dominated the world scene this week, looming as the most powerful single obstacle to the onward march of aggression.

Here in Washington the vast resources of the Treasury, including the fabulous American gold hoard buried at Fort Knox, Kentucky, were thrown into the counterattack against Fascist economic penetration in Latin America in the form of extensive credits to Brazil.

In London, a $25,000,000 loan to China was announced which is regarded as the direct result of the American loan of the same amount made during the winter, as in fact having been forced on British diplomacy by American initiative in going to the rescue of China when its prospect of survival after the fall of Hankow seemed slim indeed. Since that American loan the Far Eastern picture has changed radically. Diplomatic circles are buzzing with amazing stories of China's will to survive attested by the migration not only of its peoples but of its industries inland to the regions still immune from Japanese attack.

These two incidents disclose the United States taking an aggressive, positive lead in the world struggle, throwing its greatest peace-time weapon, the dollar, into the effort to bolster up resistance of the beleaguered objects of totalitarian advance. The extension of credit to Brazil was accomplished with safeguards. It is not in the form of a direct loan. But for the first time the Treasury discovered an incidental means of utilizing to diplomatic ends the now unused gold hoard at Fort Knox.

Needs Reserve Bank

One of Brazil's greatest weaknesses is its lack of a central reserve bank. To establish such a bank it needs golds. It produces some gold. In five years its production will be adequate to give it this reserve. In the meantime, provided Congress permits, $50,000,000 worth of the American gold hoard will be put at Brazil's disposal, to be returned as newly mined gold comes into the coffers of the Brazilian Central Bank.

The Brazilian move is one of the most dramatic and promising made in the world struggle in many months. Brazil was supposedly about to capitulate to German barter trade. The Trade Agreement with Brazil had been deeply compromised by concessions to German trade. Washington was desperately afraid Brazil would be drawn into the Fascist economic orbit. And if Brazil went it seemed probable that many another Latin American State would have followed in a general rush to the new economic order. But Brazil seems to have been saved by the aggressive new brand of dollar diplomacy worked out by the bright young monetary experts of the Treasury. And what has been done with Brazil and China can be done elsewhere.

Naturally, almost by induction, this development of American foreign policy is reflected in new stirrings on Capitol Hill. The traditionally cautious State Department has been yearning for months for repeal of the Neutrality Act, but never dared even consider a straightforward frontal attack on that legislation which has hampered a positive foreign policy since its inception. The Treasury, by plunging directly into the struggle against aggression with the dollar, has so compromised the isolationist premise of the Act that it scarcely seems to have any meaning left. The Treasury action produced a sort of vacuum through practical invalidation, and into this vacuum has come a spontaneous Senate attack on the Act led, incongruously enough, by that arch isolationist of them all, Senator Hiram Johnson of California.

Plays Larger World Role

Developments, in other words, are moving swiftly now toward the full assumption by America of a major role in world affairs. It has already thrown its weight with telling effect into the Far Eastern situation. The result has been such an impressive revival of China's fortunes that Britain now climbs back on the Chinese bandwagon after having for a time apparently written China off its books. It has bolstered Pan American "solidarity" with credits to Brazil, granted just after naval maneuvers in the Caribbean demonstrated conclusively the ability of the United States Navy to thwart a theoretical Italo-German effort to establish contact with a Fascist revolutionary movement in Brazil.

A new and stimulating sense of confidence in the powers and ability of the democracies has appeared here. There is a consciousness of strength, and the exciting atmosphere which attends the effective use of strength. The general tone, as Washington's positive foreign policy begins to bear fruit, is one of invigorating confidence, both in the ultimate success of the campaign to halt the aggressors, and in peace.

Joseph C. Harsch

U. S. and Brazil: Accords Aid Trade

Agreements studied as method for meeting German competition in New World.

Trends in the Americas

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Exactly how the new Brazil-United States economic agreements can meet German competition in Brazil and thereby serve as a model for similar agreements elsewhere, is the question left in the wake of Foreign Minister Oswaldo Aranha's ship as he sails home to Rio de Janeiro.

American businessmen at luncheon today in Rio's Jockey Club are all smiles. They benefit immediately by the lifting of exchange control from American commercial transactions. Exchange control since 1931 has imposed restrictions on the inflow of goods, and on the outflow of payment for goods.

German businessmen lunching today in Rio echo Berlin's criticism of the new "dollar diplomacy." Reasons:

Yesterday Wilhelm Schmitt, German exporter, enjoyed an advantage of from one to three months over Burke and Durwin, American exporters, in collecting for products shipped to Brazil. Under the aski mark system of compensated credits, which exactly balances value of German exports to Brazil with value of German imports from Brazil, German traders escape the 40-day and 60-day delays fixed by exchange control laws.

Aid for U. S. Business

Today Herr Schmitt enjoys the same advantage. But Burke and Durwin have been brought up to an equal footing by removal of their former delays, or will be as soon as the Aranha accords take effect. An open line of credit through the Export-Import Bank of Washington comes to their rescue.

By it, $19,200,000 is available at any time up to June 29, 1941. The existing Bank of Brazil (not to be confused with the proposed Central Reserve Bank) can draw on this fund directly for financing acceptance paper. Any authorized commercial bank in the United States may do the same.

Aside from this benefit to American exporters, an undetermined sum, possibly up to $50,000,000, is made available through the Export-Import Bank for financing Brazilian imports of transportation and productive equipment—locomotives, for example.

Stabilization Move

The remaining $50,000,000 of the $120,000,000 total covered by the accords, is in the form of a gold credit for Brazil's new Central Reserve Bank. This should help stabilize the currency and exchange transactions.

Within the scope of the $70,000,000 available for commercial credits, the United States stands to increase its trade with Brazil. Moreover, careful provision is made for repayment of the principal and interest on an installment basis.

Warren Lee Pierson, President of the Export-Import Bank, insists on this. The bank over which he presides is one of the most unusual in the world, hidden quietly on an upper floor of the Barr Building on a side street in Washington. From stem to stern, the bank musters only about eight or nine rooms, with none of the usual trappings of a bank.

"Loans that can be repaid are the only loans that make for good will," Mr. Pierson told the writer during

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Agreement Reported Near on U. S. Oil

By the Associated Press

Mexico, D. F.

An agreement appears near between the Mexican Government and American oil operators on compensation for properties which were expropriated last March 18.

The Government Press Bureau in a statement after a conference March 10 between President Cardenas and Donald Richberg, counsel for the companies, said they "discussed principles which will serve as a basis for solution of the problem."

Pittman would open U. S. navy yards to build warships for nations of Latin America.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 11—Senator Key Pittman (D) of Nevada, Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, has just outlined the newest and most drastic proposal for combatting Fascist penetration in South America which would make the United States a competitor for warship orders from the Southern Hemisphere.

Senator Pittman intends, he declared, to ask Congress next week for authority to build warships for all Latin American nations in American Government navy yards "at lowest competitive prices." Though not mentioning Germany and Italy by name, where it is said most ship construction for Latin American countries now takes place, the obvious purpose of the Pittman proposal is to divert such construction from the totalitarian States into U. S. navy yards.

Senator Pittman, in a brief interview, did not disclose how far his proposal is backed by the Administration. On the other hand the development would not be wholly unprecedented. In connection with the new Brazilian-United States trade agreement, it is believed that there is a tacit understanding for American armaments to be made more readily available for Brazil than at the present. Legislation is understood to be considered authorizing the sale to Brazil of ships built in United States Navy yards and ordnance manufactured in Naval gun factories and Army arsenals.

The Pittman proposal would seem to implement the Administration's desire to aid Brazil, and incorporate with it an invitation to all other Latin-American countries to take advantage of the same offer on the side of naval construction. It has frequently been reported here that Brazil has agreed to strengthen its defenses as part of its new understanding with the United States. Because of the large alien elements in its population and its geographical position, Brazil is in a particularly exposed condition to potential Fascist inroads, it is asserted.

In explaining his plan, Senator Pittman said it would accomplish four things:

1. Keep trade and dollar exchange in the Western Hemisphere.
2. Give Latin-American countries benefit of lowest construction costs.
3. Strengthen New World ties.
4. Keep American navy yards active.

Construction would be on a strictly cash basis, Senator Pittman said. Building the smaller type of war vessels required by Latin-American countries would generally not tax American navy yards, he said; but if the yards were crowded, precedence would be given to home construction.

Making Rent Fit the Income

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, England—A scheme whereby tenants of municipal houses pay rent according to their means and in some cases pay no rent at all was outlined here recently, by the Rev. C. Jenkinson, former Chairman of Leeds Housing Committee.

This differential rent scheme, adopted at Leeds some years ago, is still regarded as revolutionary, he said. It has been proved by statistics that many people removed to new housing estates have been forced to curtail their purchases of foodstuffs to pay the increased rents, the Rev. Mr. Jenkinson declared. The solution, he maintained, was to institute a system of rent rebates such as in Leeds.

A certain figure, based on the cost of living, is fixed as the amount needed for the absolute necessities of life for a family, and unless they receive more than this amount they did not pay rent. As a family becomes better or less well off, the amount of rent they pay increases or decreases. At one period 1,100 tenants, or one in ten, on municipal estates in Leeds, did not pay rent. Under the rent rebate system any family which can afford to pay the full economic rent for the house does so.

'Assembly Line' Builds FSA Houses

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Farm Security Administration reported March 10 that by adapting the "belt-line" technique used in assembling automobiles it has been able to build small five-room frame houses for as little as $1,100 each.

One hundred such houses have been built at the southeast Missouri farms project near New Madrid, Mo.

FSA set up a prefabrication plant at a railway siding. The equipment was inexpensive, consisting principally of small power saws.

"The most important feature of the plant was its carefully planned layout," the FSA said. "Each step in the prefabrication process was arranged so that materials and semi-finished products flowed smoothly from one group of workmen to the next, with a minimum of delay and lost motion."

The out-door plant produced concrete foundation blocks, wall panels with built-in door and window frames, gagle ends, trusses, partition panels, and other structural members. These pieces were then loaded on a truck and hauled to the house site, where they could be assembled within a few hours.

Mrs. Roosevelt 'Solves' Diplomatic Etiquette

ABILENE, Texas (AP)—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt joked about Washington pomp at a lecture here.

"One time," Mrs. Roosevelt said March 10, "we were to have an emissary and his wife, new representatives of a king and queen, present at one of the diplomatic receptions.

"My husband and I decided to use just common sense in presenting them at the reception.

"As we walked into the room, I asked Her Excellency if we were doing the proper thing. I told her we had no intentions of offending.

"'I don't know,' she answered, 'you see, we haven't been Excellencies long enough to find out.'"

Union of Democracies: A Challenging Program

By Argus

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Democracy today is dissatisfied. It may at last have offered a stiffer resistance to advancing dictatorship, but that is only through piling up arms—a method that would have been just as effective before democracy came into being. Democracy therefore is dissatisfied—it has been challenged by the dictators and has not known how to reply. Its statesmen have been busy almost entirely with pressing the competition for arms in the hope that sufficient predominance may be attained to compel an arms reduction agreement on favorable terms.

Are there no ideas emanating from the democratic faith itself that might point the further way to a new stability and a better world? There comes one from Geneva which, if not a keen enough pebble to account for the Goliath of political confusion and fears today, at least should put new zest into democracy's ranks. Clarence K. Streit's plan for a great democratic Republic may be ahead of its day, but it is difficult to see how the day will not eventually come when political sanity, freedom, and security are achieved in some way similar to that which Mr. Streit outlines in his book "Union Now." This plan is no mere patchwork of economic adjustments, which seems to be the limit of most contemporary proposals, but a bold political formula that attempts to pull the lagging political growth of today into line with overdeveloped industry and invention.

Democratic Union

Even should this plan for a world democratic Union, the work of an American newspaper correspondent at the League of Nations, be allowed to be on the right road, there is always the question whether the nations, particularly their governments, would choose to take such a road when made known to them. Post-war experiences in this respect have shown so consistent an impulse to take any but the obviously right road that one cannot be oversanguine. Yet disillusionment today over statesmen and their panaceas is widespread and there is at least the possibility that an enlightened plan may find such support among the masses that the governments cannot well resist.

The basis of the Streit plan lies in its author's conviction that the League has failed because its foundations were wrongly laid. They were laid on the governments of the nations. It is a league of governments—its unit is the government. Now as Henry L. Stimson said in 1934: "The essence of our system of democracy has been the freedom of the individual against the tyranny of the government, and equality of rights among individuals." In short, the essential unit for a democracy is not the government, but the individual. So that, although the League was founded by the democratic powers as an instrument of democracy, it was set on a basis that was essentially undemocratic.

The result of the League's dependence upon governments is that it has tried to make the world safe, not for the individual, but for national sovereignty and has succeeded only in making it safe for authoritarianism. Another effect has been that the democracies, tending to authoritarianism in external affairs and free democracy at home, have been seriously split into opposing factions and their policy has been thrown into confusion.

Differences in Union

Mr. Streit, then, sees that the basis of a new democratic world order must be the individual. Leagues of governments have never, he says, been successful. Federated unions, based on the individual, have proved their validity—as, for example, the American Union, the British and French in Canada, the British and Dutch in South Africa, the French, Germans, and Italians in Switzerland.

The proposed democratic union, then, is to be based on the individual, no matter how many nations join the group. As these nations are to form the nucleus for the new world government, they must be the most advanced and experienced politically. In effect, they must be democracies, for peoples that accept dictatorships, high as they may rank otherwise, "admit they are unable to govern themselves freely." Mr. Streit is no believer in universalism at all costs, nor does he subscribe to the cult which "holds it worse for the League to lose a member than a principle."

Nucleus for the new union would be found in 15 democracies: the American Union, the United Kingdom, France, Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, Netherlands, Eire, New Zealand, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, and the Union of South Africa. Russia, if at the moment ineligible, would be counted as sympathetic.

Federated Democracy

These 15 democracies would become one great federated democracy, governed by a federal executive—possibly a presidential board of five, rotating with a five-year term each—a federal legislature on exactly the same franchise as for the present national governments, and a federal judiciary similarly organized to the federal judiciary of the United States. The essential feature is that the individual is the unit and the individual elects his deputies—possibly one for each million citizens—to the federal parliament.

At this point entrenched political interests and confirmed nationalists will hold up their hands in horror, for there looms up the specter of the superstate and of far more sacrifices to national sovereignty than was ever dreamed of by the League. Mr. Streit replies that his Great Republic is not designed in the interests of governments and guardians of national sovereignty, but in the interests of the freedom of the individual and that, in the changes he proposes, the individual loses not a particle of the rights he enjoys at present. He adds that the only danger of the superstate would be that it might place new curbs upon the liberty of the citizen, which in this case would not happen.

Such national sacrifices as are made, then, are made by the governments, not by the individual. These would include: the right to grant citizenship; decisions on war, peace, treaties and foreign affairs generally; regulation of interstate and foreign trade; currency control; control of postal and other communications—all to be handled by the federal government.

It would undoubtedly come as a severe jolt to the British subject or the American citizen, who have grown up with a sense of unswerving loyalty to government and constitution to see such important functions handed over to an international group sitting in Stockholm, Amsterdam or Basel—even though they have themselves balloted for this group and even though out of, say, 277 members of the federal legislature, the United States, on a population basis, would have 126 seats and Britain 93.

But those who reject any such plan should first compare the state of the world today, the costs in armament, the insecurity and the menace of unemployment, with what Mr. Streit's Great Republic has to offer.

Advantages of Plan

Under a single responsible government, with a single budget, a single gold reserve, a single police-military system, this republic of 300,000,000 has the means to curb any lawless outbreak on the part of the militarists with the maximum effectiveness and the minimum expense.

Conducting two thirds of the world's trade and enjoying almost a monopoly in world control of such war essentials as rubber, nickel, iron, oil, gold, and credit, the prospect of the authoritarians venturing to pit their forces against those of the republic would be in the highest degree remote.

The great fear of danger from the air would vanish, for a union of democracies would bring half the world into one air union, all controlled from the headquarters of the union.

Release from inhibitions would come at every turn. Tariff barriers would disappear within the Great Republic, money would be stabilized, the worker and his product would become more mobile, opening the way to vast new enterprise—all of which, together with the lowering of tax burdens that would come with reduction of war expenses, elimination of hundreds of embassies and other costly government services—would contribute to ease the unemployment problem.

Bold and breath-taking as Mr. Streit's plan is, it contains too many of the elements of truth to be lightly dismissed. It heralds a trend of reform that has won the approval of some of the outstanding democratic thinkers, and it is being closely studied by peace organizations. It is of the nature of a challenge that no nondemocratic government would well be able to meet.

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The Week in Focus: Arms Holiday on Horizon

Democracies Take Helm

£5,000,000 to China

Brazil-U. S. Agreements

British army expansion to train and equip 19 divisions for instant service on the European Continent was outlined Wednesday by War Secretary Leslie Hore-Belisha.

The next day Air Secretary Sir Kingsley Wood told Parliament that Britain's war planes are taking shape at the cost of £500,000 a day. By April 1, he reported, the first line strength will reach 2,250 planes.

In Washington Tuesday the Senate overwhelmingly approved—77 to 8—an Army expansion bill already passed by the House, carrying $300,000,000 for the Air Corps in a total authorized expenditure of $367,000,000. The top limit for planes was raised to 6,000.

Taking these votes as an endorsement of President Roosevelt's positive foreign policy, Administration forces moved Wednesday to modify the Neutrality Act. Changes proposed would enable America promptly to lend material aid—including munitions of war—to Britain and France in event they were attacked.

Finance Minister Paul Reynaud declared Monday in a radiocast that French recovery and the first stand taken with Britain against more concessions to aggressive demands had begun to have effect.

The pace of rearmament among the democracies thus cut down, day after day, the lead in arms on which Berlin, Rome, and Tokyo have relied in their forcible search for more land and resources.

Propaganda Minister Goebbels, when opening the Leipzig Trade Fair Monday, made a speech to business men in which he indirectly "advised" the British people to support the Reich in its demands for a more equitable share of foodstuffs and raw materials. But the colonial issue is reported postponed for a more convenient season.

Premier Mussolini the same day ordered a new Italian aviation center to be built about 15 miles east of Naples. Budget figures disclose a deficit of nearly $854,000,000. Virginio Gayda, interpreter of Fascist diplomacy, wrote in La Voce d'Italia: "Everything proves that the great democracies are moving speedily toward war." He further characterized this war as one of destruction aimed by democratic diplomacy against the totalitarian states.

In such a setting, Prime Minister Chamberlain loosed on Friday a carefully timed trial balloon equipped with antennae for catching reactions to this proposition: The democracies, rapidly gaining the whip hand in arms and capable of bankrupting Germany and Italy—as well as themselves—are prepared to consider an arms holiday.

Soft Pedalling

From the Rome-Berlin Axis came sounds of moderation. Reliable German sources report that Reichsführer Hitler has advised Signor Mussolini to keep his colonial and other demands on France well within bounds.

Foreign Minister Joseph Beck of Poland is understood to have viewed Italy's demands as extreme, and possibly told Foreign Minister Ciano of Italy so during his recent visit to Warsaw.

Marshal Pietro Badoglio returned to Rome from an inspection tour in North Africa of frontier fortifications between French Tunisia and Italian Libya. No details of the Ethiopian veteran's conference with the Duce were disclosed, but he is reported much impressed with French defenses.

President Roosevelt on March 4 took the occasion of the 150th anniversary of the United States Congress to declare before a joint session of both Houses, the Supreme Court, and the diplomatic corps:

"Today, with many other democracies, the United States will give no encouragement to the belief that our processes are outworn, or that we will approvingly watch the return of forms of government which for 2,000 years have proved their tyranny and their instability alike."

Chief Justice Hughes in a corroberating paragraph of his speech said: "The most significant fact in connection with this anniversary is that after 150 years, notwithstanding expansion of territory, enormous increase in population and profound economic changes, despite direct attack and subversive influences, there is every indication that the vastly preponderant sentiment of the American people is that our form of government shall be preserved."

The Chief Justice also upheld the American system of restraints placed upon the Executive and other branches of Government: "If our checks and balances sometimes prevent the speedy action which is thought desirable, they also assure in the long run a more deliberate judgment."

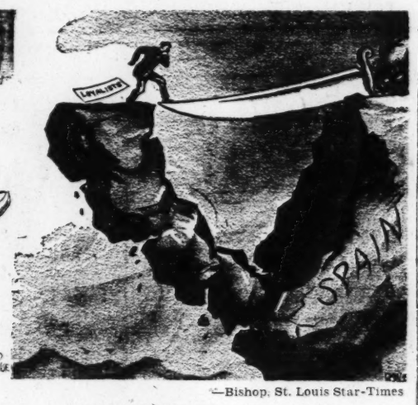
In an open letter, former Republican Secretary of State Stimson who was in office during the difficult days when Anglo-American co-operation failed in 1931 as Japan was taking Manchuria, heartily endorsed Mr. Roosevelt's diplomacy.

On the whole, these seven days register a rising tide of democratic control. Britain and France, aided by the Roosevelt initiative, are regaining directive power they lost for a time in world diplomacy.



—Pease, Newark Evening News

It Can Be Done



—Bishop, St. Louis Star-Times

A Better Bridge Than None at All



—Warren, Buffalo Evening News

And So, On and On!

—Cargill, Trenton (N. J.) State Gazette

Another "Fireside Chat"

Financial Bulwarks

Money of the democracies poured into advance defensive trenches on two fronts this week—Brazil and China. Preparations also continued for security through loans to Spain, where Britain and France seek to counter with money some measure of the influence won over the new Franco Government by Germany and Italy with loans of men and arms.

Brazilian Credits

Foreign Minister Aranha of Brazil and Secretary Hull signed at Washington on Thursday a series of agreements representing the first major effort to offset inroads into the Americas of subsidized German trade. The instruments provide:

Brazilian concessions:

1. Freeing exchange market for commercial transactions of American exporters to permit free and unrestricted entry of American goods.
2. Freeing American investors in Brazil from all possible restrictions.
3. Repaying of old and new loans under suitable guarantees.
4. American exporters of machinery and other products to receive benefits of the new credits.

United States concessions:

1. Acceptance credits for existing Bank of Brazil direct or through authorized commercial banks in the United States. These credits through the Export-Import Bank of Washington will remain open until June 28, 1941. The total amount outstanding at any one time is limited to $19,200,000, repayable in installments every three months.
2. Export credits to United States firms through the Export-Import Bank, up to $50,000,000.
3. Gold from United States Treasury holdings up to $50,000,000 for use by Brazil in establishing its new Central Reserve Bank. (Congress must approve this advance of Treasury gold.) Brazilian gold, as produced, to be devoted toward repayment.
4. United States farm technicians to be loaned for experimental work in developing noncompetitive Brazilian products, such as cultivated rubber and tropical oils, in order to increase Brazil's exports to the United States.

The subsidized German Lufthansa meanwhile negotiates in Mexico to extend long-term credits for obtaining German planes and funds to establish a new Mexican air line in the north and west.

In Berlin, Gen Wilhelm Faupel, former Ambassador to Spain, attacked the Latin American policy of the United States. He favors a "Spanish America" under the aegis of the new Fascist Spain, instead of Pan Americanism.

Italy's proposed air service between Rome and Buenos Aires has been authorized by the Argentine Government.

Loan to China

Sir John Simon, who was Britain's Foreign Secretary during Mr. Stimson's note-writing era in 1931, this week, as Chancellor of the Exchequer, announced a British loan of £5,000,000 to China as starch for Cathay's backbone, now against the wall in Manchuria's aftermath.

China will use the loan as half of a £10,000,000 fund for currency stabilization.

Tokyo, in considering its new military budget, has an eye on Russia.

The heavy cruiser Astoria of the U. S. Navy has been designated to carry the ashes of former Japanese Ambassador Hirosi Saito home.

One U. S. Union?

President Roosevelt on Tuesday sat down in Washington with American Labor's divided factions in an endeavor to iron out their differences.

John L. Lewis advanced the proposal that present officials of the C. I. O. and A. F. of L. step aside in a new American Congress of Labor to include both of these factions plus the Railroad Brotherhoods.

After a preliminary rejection of the plan, A. F. of L. officials continued to study it.

In Detroit, the C. I. O.'s auto union broke apart when Homer Martin's faction withdrew to form a separate union, leaving affiliation with a labor federation to the choice of its members.

Gandhi's Fast

The Indian State Rajkot will have a more democratic form of government because a man slender to fragility refused to eat until this reform had been won.

Mohandas K. Gandhi's sixth hunger strike lasted 98 hours this week. It brought the intervention of the British Viceroy the Marquis of Linlithgow, in Mr. Gandhi's dispute with Thakore Saheb Shri Dharmandrasinhji, ruler of Rajkot.

Although Rajkot is one of the smaller Indian States, Mr. Gandhi's victory has a bearing on the current dispute between the Indian Congress Party and the British Government over the step of completing a Central Government under the Constitution. The Congress opposes this step until it is assured that representation from the princely Indian States will not be exclusively in the hands of the conservative rulers.

Mr. Gandhi's success also tends to re-establish his influence within the Congress Party, after recent reverses.

War Within War

Beleagured in Madrid, the forces still clinging to remnants of the Spanish Republic exploded internally with the revolt of their Communist wing. The revolters accused Gen. Jose Miaja's National Defense Government of intending to capitulate to Gen. Francisco Franco.

Provisional President Martinez Barrio carries on. Dr. Juan Negrin, in Paris, contends he is still head of the only legal Spanish Government.

Briefs

Of Kings: Leopold, King of the Belgians, complains of neglected Constitutional rights as Parliament ends session. King Carol of Rumania appointed his "strong man," Armand Calinscu, Premier March 7, to succeed Patriarch Miron Cristea who passed on at Cannes, France.

O Clippers: Clipper No. 18 heads back toward San Francisco, upon its round-trip "shake-down" flight to Hong Kong. Its 74-passenger sister ship, christened the Yankee Clipper, is groomed on the Atlantic coast for its inaugural flight to Europe.

Five-Power Antiwar Action Pushed by British Secretary

LONDON, March 11 (AP)—The Home Secretary, Sir Samuel Hoare, yesterday issued a call for co-operation among heads of Europe's five major powers which, with the blessing of President Roosevelt, he said would "transform the whole history of the world."

Sir Samuel at the same time suggested a world five-year plan under which "for the space of five years" there would be "neither wars nor rumors of wars." He did not go into details on this suggestion.

The Home Secretary said that "five men in Europe, the three dictators and the Prime Ministers of England and France," could make themselves "eternal benefactors of the human race" if they "worked with a singleness of purpose and a unity of action."

His reference to the "three dictators" was taken to mean Chancellor Hitler, Premier Mussolini, and Joseph Stalin, Secretary General of the Communist Party in Russia.

"I cannot believe," Sir Samuel said, "that other leaders of Europe will not join him (Prime Minister Chamberlain) in the high endeavor in which he is engaged."

He added that the five European powers, "blessed in their efforts by the President of the United States, might make themselves eternal benefactors of the human race."

"The new strength of the democracies will not make them blind or rigid to problems that call for remedy," he said in an obvious reference to Germany's colonial claims and French-Italian differences over Fascist agitation for territorial concessions.

But after claiming that Britain could not now be defeated in a short war by a knockout blow from the air and promising victory in a long war, he declared:

"Never in our memory has there been so fundamental a unity or so firm a resolve in all three of the democracies (Britain, the United States, and France), each differing from the other in every respect and each forming its conclusions in its own way, but all three inevitably impelled upon the same program of national defense.

"The American democracy will go its own way and no one here will try to deflect it. But that is not a significant fact at the moment. The significant fact is the simultaneous rejuvenescence of democratic strength in each of the three great democracies, and the equal determination of all three to resist and to resist victoriously any and every attack upon its life and liberty."

Then touching briefly on his suggested five-year plan, Sir Samuel asked: "Could we not devote the almost incredible inventions and discoveries of our time to the creation of a golden age in which poverty could be reduced to insignificance and the standard of living raised to heights that we have never been able to attempt before?"

Record of Week in Capital

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, March 11

President: Presided at opening of American Federation of Labor-Congress of Industrial Organizations peace conference. Discussed taxes and economy with Congressional leaders. Named Harold D. Smith of Michigan to be Director of the Budget.

Senate: Approved 77 to 8 emergency defense bill expanding Army Air Corps. Confirmed Charles E. Clark, Dean of Yale University, to be Judge of Circuit Court of Appeals. Approved bill to modernize three submarines.

House: Passed compromise Government reorganization bill, 246 to 153.

Survey of War-Torn China Finds People Still Cheerful

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—"Innocent people have suffered too much. When will the end be?"

These words, quoted from a group of old villagers to a Nanking foreign investigator, might be regarded as the keynote of a slender pamphlet recently issued by the Nanking International Relief Committee as result of crop inquiries conducted by Dr. M. S. Bates, Professor of History of the University of Nanking and a mainstay of the Chinese refugees since the time of the Japanese occupation.

A foreword explains that in view of its experiences over past months, and of its apparent responsibilities for relief persisting at least until spring, the Nanking Committee felt the need for continuing inquiries into the changing economic conditions of the people in and near Nanking. The results were enlightening in many respects, disclosing both the exceptional difficulties under which poor folk labor beneath foreign invasion, and the cheerful courage which remains manifest.

Even the investigators find things extremely complicated for themselves. One, whose way went through an area suddenly involved in warfare, the report says, "cannot be traced at all despite repeated efforts still continuing." A second, it says, was forcibly detained for a considerable period and was forcibly prevented from doing even one day's work. A third was reported seized, tortured, and held under sentence of death. Two others were arrested, one being fired upon in a boat. Even the sixth, who fared best, was prevented from completing his work.

Despite all this, reports of considerable value were obtajned.

Farmers As Yet Undaunted

In the areas checked, each investigator attempted to visit every third farm-village on his route and look into the number of families present, the number not returned, those who returned but did not plant, the composite estimate of crop-yield, and conditions of flood, together with other pertinent facts.

"Our report is most cheerful," it is stated, "as to the admirable achievement of the farmers in planting under the most unfavorable conditions of the spring and early summer almost as large an area as usual. Although many of them were hampered by armed men of all sorts, and many more had to farm after losing part or all of their buildings, tools, and animals, even working members of their families, the farmers who were on the job got 99 per cent of their arable land into summer crops. The story of the success includes phenomenal industry and hardship; much inter-borrowing of tools, animals and seed: all the traditional tenacity of the Chinese peasant."

Some minor changes in distribution of crops was noted and with reference to a slight drop in cotton it was observed that "transport from a distance is practically prohibited by military control or irregular interference and manipulation." Moreover:

Cultivation Is Difficult

"Unfortunately the excellent record of planting is subject to considerable discount for poor cultivation. Farmers have frankly testified, and expert observers have reported, that many fields were sparse or weedy as compared with the usual standard. Lack of animals, of equipment, and of security did tell, in spite of the strained achievement in planting area. An even more obvious damage was from the excessive rains. . . . Actual flooding of farm lands was extensive."

Estimate of 45 per cent of normal yield in some areas was made. Actually this is not as gloomy as it seems, for "normal" is almost equivalent to a maximum crop, in practice if not in theory. It is often said that 50 to 60 per cent of "normal" is actually full average crop.

Investigators' diaries contained illuminating notes:

"People have not returned, for the cottages were burned." "Farmers lost their oxen and farm implements in the war, so most of the fields are uncultivated." "I could not walk on the dyke because it was covered by deep and broad water. I rented a boat for the trip." "There is shortage of seed for cotton and wheat." "The farmers were afraid to give their true names. They feared that their young men would be conscripted."

Tax Burden Grows

"In many places," the report said, "taxes are collected by several different authorities, a complete list of which might prove embarrassing in various quarters. . . . Local products brought 25 miles by water regularly pay eight or more assessments. . . . Such a revival of likin, to use the term loosely, represents all too plainly the reversion to primitive conditions of transport and trade."

It is pointed out that while there is sufficient food within the Nanking area to supply the present civilian population, there are many political and other factors to consider—irregular and unpredictable military requirements, the attraction of high prices in the Shanghai market, uncertainty of transport and insecurity of roads, small stocks and the worsening tax situation "as every sort of armed authority in all degrees of dignity scrambles for income."

Of great significance is this, from near the close of the report: "Farmers will exert themselves less during the coming seasons, for they received so little as the result of their stupendous labor in this year."

British Recover Cargo Ship Seized in Spanish Blockade

LONDON, March 11 (AP)—The British Navy today swiftly backed up the warning of Foreign Minister Viscount Halifax that Britain would give immediate armed protection to British merchant ships against the blockade of the coast of Republican Spain by Gen. Francisco Franco.

The destroyers Intrepid and Impulsive, answering radio calls for help this morning, rushed to aid the British freighter Stangate, which was detained by a Nationalist warship 23 miles off Cape San Antonio and was being forced to proceed to Palma, Mallorca.

Without firing a shot, the destroyers released the Stangate from arrest and escorted it to Gibraltar.

The Stangate had penetrated the blockade Thursday and slipped into Valencia port, where it discharged a cargo of food.

Viscount Halifax on Thursday warned General Franco that "if action is taken" against British shipping, "the British Government would be obliged to resist."

BURGOS, Spain, March 11 (AP)—British objections to the Nationalist blockade of Republican Spain's Mediterranean ports brought from Nationalist sources vigorous assertions that General Franco was within his right in declaring it.

The Nationalists declared that the granting of belligerent rights was implicit in the granting of formal recognition to the Nationalists by Great Britain and France, and that therefore the blockade was justified—an interpretation which the British do not admit.

Franco Attack Reported

HENDAYE, France (At the Spanish Frontier), March 11 (AP)—Gen. Francisco Franco's troops were reported in border dispatches today to have launched an attack against Madrid Republicans.

The heavy bombardment, however, was reported to have died down shortly before the Madrid radio had claimed that irreconcilables, fighting the National Defense Council inside the city since March 7, had surrendered to Gen. José Miaja's Government.

Other reports from Madrid, however, indicated that some scattered resistance to General Miaja continued within the city.

Liturgical Library Added to Rarities In Milan Collection

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MILAN, Italy—A notable collection of rare and valuable manuscripts founded a century ago by Prince Carlo Ludovico, Duke of Lucca, has been secured for the National Braidense Library here through the aid of Count Paolo Gerli, prominent industrialist of Northern Italy.

This "liturgical library," consisting of more than 2,000 volumes, of which 76 are illuminated manuscripts and 80 are incunabula," or books printed before 1500 A. D., is described by an expert as "one of the most complete of its kind."

The collection includes 27 pieces "not to be found even in the Vatican Library, the richest in the world for liturgical specimens."

Chicago Jews Seek Aid for Voting Rights

CHICAGO (AP)—Emergency legislation is planned to enable thousands of orthodox Jews to vote in the mayoral election on April 4—the first day of the Passover.

During that day, one of the most sacred on their calendar, Jews are prohibited from engaging in any secular activity by religious law.

Senator A. L. Marovitz announced, however, he would introduce an emergency bill in the Legislature next week to keep them from being disfranchised. He said an amendment to the absentee voters laws was contemplated to permit them to vote in advance of the election.

A recent census showed there were approximately 350,000 orthodox Jews in Chicago. There were no indications of how many of them were on the list of more than 1,800 registered voters.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

An International Daily Newspaper

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $12.00; six months, $6.00; three months, $3.00; one month, $1.00. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

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Hollywood's Financial Setup: Thumbnail Guide for Tourists

Americans at Work
The sixth of 12 articles on "Millions Make the Movies" in a three-part series of 36 articles

By Frank Daugherty
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

To enter the typical mazes of any single motion picture company's financial setup would be impossible in anything less than a good-sized volume; and the layman in such research is very much like Tom Sawyer in one of the caves in which Mark Twain lost him—he may or may not find his way out. By way of example, the important subsidiaries of one company may be set down.

Paramount Pictures Corporation, which in June, 1935, underwent reorganization under section 77B of the National Bankruptcy Act, is approximately 50 per cent owned by Paramount Pictures Corporation, Paramount Richards Theaters, Western Massachusetts Theaters, and the Tri-State Theater Corporation. Kuhn-Loeb banking interests are also said to be heavily interested in the company. This company maintains a studio and laboratories in Hollywood, some studios and laboratory property in New York, and a newsreel company, as wholly owned subsidiaries.

Up to 1932 it owned 50 per cent of the Columbia Broadcasting System, which it sold in that year. Its film exchanges and subsidiaries in the United States and Canada number 42,—6 owned in fee and 36 on rental premises. It owns, leases, or operates, 569 motion picture theaters, of which 133 are owned in fee and the rest are either leased or held under a part fee, part lease arrangement—and this does not include about 46 theaters at present in process of reorganization. Balaban and Katz, Midcity Theaters and its controlled subsidiary, Granada Corporation, Famous Players Canadian, Eastern Theaters, Ltd., Marbro Corporation, Paramount Broadway Corporation, Saenger Theaters, and Saenger Realty Company are listed as a few of the important subsidiaries. That will give you an idea. Most of the other motion picture companies are just about as complicated.

Paramount Background

Paramount was organized in 1912 by Adolph Zukor, who is still a director, though Barney Balaban is now President of the company. Mr. Zukor is one of that famous group of "fur salesmen" who came into motion pictures in their early days and made movie history; Mr. Balaban and Sam Katz were theater operators in the Chicago area and before they moved over into the production field. (Mr. Katz is now listed as a Vice-President of Loew's.) It is generally acknowledged in the industry today that Mr. Zukor brought to pictures a talent for organization and a determination to improve the film product. He brought an early Sarah Bernhardt film, "Queen Elizabeth," to this country, and was one of the first producers to use the services of such picture names as Mary Pickford, William S. Hart, Thomas B. Ince, Harold Lloyd, and others.

This company maintained a consistently superior product until about 1929. About that time it was raided of some of its best stars by Warner Brothers. It went rapidly down hill after that, slipped into 77B in 1935, and has been regaining some of its former prestige only in the past year or so under the studio production management of William Le Baron, a producer long associated with it and with other studios. Since it lost Gary Cooper to Goldwyn a year of two ago, and failed to take up Marlene Dietrich's option, it has had few big star names on its roster. W. C. Fields was with the company for several years, but is now free-lancing. The company still has Bing Crosby, George Raft, Bob Burns, Martha Raye, Jack Benny, George Burns, Gracie Allen, and some others. But it could well use two or three of the bigger stars who once graced its pictures.

M-G-M and Warners

Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer studios are controlled by Loew's, Inc., a distributing organization, founded by Marcus Loew, former owner of a large chain of vaudeville and motion picture theaters, who entered the production field in 1920, and it has remained one of the strongest financial production-distribution-exhibition corporations in the industry. Its long list of important pictures made it, in fact, the acknowledged leader among the production companies until very recently. With the loss of Irving Thalberg, its chief producer, two years ago, the quality of its product fell off; but valient efforts are now being made by Louis B. Mayer, studio head, and a staff of associate producers, to pull it back to its former production level. It still has the longest list of impressive star names, including Greta Garbo, Clark Gable, Myrna Loy, Jeanette MacDonald, Nelson Eddy, Joan Crawford, Wallace Beery, Spencer Tracy, Mickey Rooney, and many others, and with the help of its important directors and writers—it has more of each, probably, than any other studio—may yet regain some of its past glories.

The Warner Brothers Studios were on the verge of bankruptcy when sound came. With some foresight, they jumped at the new device—unlike other studios, which came to the use of sound very cautiously—and have prospered steadily since. Today they are in a position to challenge Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer's supremacy in the industry. The brothers themselves are understood not to own stock in their company to any considerable degree, having converted it into bonds. The studio has made some notable pictures in the past few years, and has in its head, Hal Wallis, and especially in Henry Blancke, producer, a former assistant to Ernst Lubitsch, director, a talented pair of picture generals whose productions rival Thalberg's in size and importance. The large list of stars used by this company include Paul Muni, Bette Davis, Errol Flynn, James Cagney, Pat O'Brien and others.

Except in the case of Mr. Muni, however, these stars are all studio developed, and it is doubtful if their salaries are as large as those of stars who have had greater opportunity to shop around for higher bidders. This, together with the early prosperity gained from sound, has made this company one of the strongest from every standpoint; and it probably will maintain its prestige for some time to come.

20th Century-Fox

Twentieth Century-Fox was on the down grade when a fortuitous circumstance threw into its lap perhaps the outstanding box-office producer in Hollywood—Darryl F. Zanuck. Mr. Zanuck had been a producer for Warner Brothers until he quarreled with them over a promise made to employees which he felt they had not kept. He joined Joseph Schenck at United Artists, and moved with Mr. Schenck (who is brother of Mr. Nicholas, President of Loew's) to Twentieth. Mr. Zanuck began his movie career as a writer of dog stories, but soon showed a talent for producing. He is perhaps the hardest working producer in Hollywood; but while he is successful as a producer of box-office hits, he has not been very prolific of what are known as prestige pictures.

The Fox Company is still very much in the hands of its bankers—in this case the Chase National Bank of New York—never having regained the solidarity it had before Winfield Sheehan forced William Fox out of his own company, and in turn suffered a somewhat similar handling by those now in power. Mr. Zanuck's pictures, however, are proving consistent money-makers, and this company should soon find itself in easier financial waters. Its stars number Tyrone Power, Loretta Young, Don Ameche, Alice Faye, the Ritz Brothers, Shirley Temple, Jane Withers, Warner Baxter, and others.

Universal and RKO

Universal Studios, after its sale by "Uncle" Carl Laemmle—a pioneer in the industry, who had been its head from the beginning—had several very poor years until it was caught up on the golden notes of the voice of little Deanna Durbin. The company is said to be largely backed by English money. Nathan J. Blumberg and J. Cheever Cowdin are President and Chairman of the Board of Directors, respectively. The studio has instituted a new regime, with no producer in charge, individual productions being left up to the individual associate producers. This is in line with a sales policy which the production heads believe will prove practical. (Almost all the officers of the company are from the exhibition field, and have not before been associated with production.)

RKO Radio Studios, in 77B for some time under the trusteeship of the Irving Trust Company, has been granted court authority for reorganization. Leo Spitz is President of the chief controlling company; and the organization has in its youthful producer, Pandro Berman, the maker of some notable prestige pictures. It has been greatly helped, it is only fair to add, by the dancing feet of Fred Astaire and Ginger Rogers.

Columbia Pictures Corporation owes its continued prosperity to the knowledge of inexpensive picture making possessed by its two principal owners, Harry and Jack Cohn, and to the great success of the prestige pictures of Frank Capra, director. The Cohn Brothers formed their company as a "quickie" outfit some years ago, and have carefully nursed it to its present sound state.

United Artists, like Columbia, is now chiefly in the business of producing and distributing pictures, and owns no theaters. Of the big four who once determined the policies of this studio—Mary Pickford, Douglas Fairbanks, Charlie Chaplin, D. W. Griffith—Mr. Chaplin is still producing (he is now making his first sound picture) and the other three are more or less dormant in this line of activity, though Miss Pickford and Mr. Fairbanks are large shareholders. The studio owes its present activity and success to three producers, Sam Goldwyn, perhaps the top ranking prestige producer in the industry today, Walter Wanger, and David O. Selznick.

Under the rising cost of pictures—today anywhere from $250,000 to several million for "A" product—the tremendous salaries paid executives, stars, directors, and writers, the business end of picture making has tended to dwarf anything that might be called the "art" of the motion picture. Producers today, with one of the largest industries in the world at their disposal, follow as closely as possible in their productions what was successful last year, or the year before. But a saturation point in the "business" of making motion pictures seems finally to have been reached. Tomorrow may belong to the "art." The independent and enterprising producer who can discover what the public will return again and again to see—and by independent I do not necessarily mean the independent producers as they now are constituted, for "independent" production today is just a cheaper way of making the same pictures the others are producing—may find at last a way to make and distribute his product to its audience through channels other than those now provided.

ATLANTA, GA.
The Easter Parade
Starts at
Regenstein's Peachtree Store Atlanta

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WASHINGTON ATLANTA
CHARLOTTE ASHEVILLE
KNOXVILLE CHATTANOOGA
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Exclusive styles in GLENGYLE KNITS
Rich's
ATLANTA, GA.

The Camera Views the News



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Call for Cautious Policy on National Defense

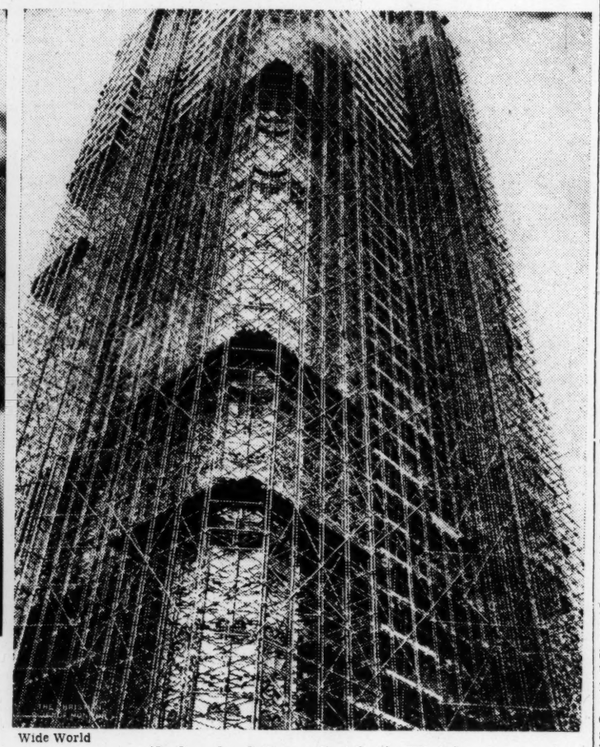
Walter W. Van Kirk, representing the National Peace Conference, testifying before the Senate Naval Affairs Committee at Washington, advocated appointment of a joint committee to draft a plan linking national defense and foreign policy. Miss Jeanette Rankin of the National Council for the Prevention of War said the fortification of Guam would be an "ineffectual threat" against Japan.



© Harris & Ewing

George Rublee

Reports to President Roosevelt that Germany is prepared to aid in orderly migration of Jews from Germany.



Wide World

'It Looks Like a Spider's Web'

This was the exclamation of a recent visitor to London when he saw the Victoria Tower of the Houses of Parliament on the Thames covered with a scaffolding of steel tubing. If joined together the tubing would stretch many hundreds of miles.

Time for Big Sweep Is Near

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—When the dust begins to fly from long-neglected corners, papers and rags hauled from cellars and attics, and alleys take on a look of spring sleekness within the next few weeks, America will be well started on its annual spring cleanup campaign. This annual job of large-scale housecleaning takes the form of a series of Spring Cleanup Week campaigns during April and May.

How well the various cities taking part in the campaign dig out the dirt from the hidden corners and wash behind their own ears depends as much on the co-operation of citizens as on the city cleanup forces, the American Public Works Association reports.

Most cities sponsoring successful cleanup weeks, officials point out, begin operating their campaigns a month or six weeks in advance. During this period many cities organize school and neighborhood cleanup groups and advertise the campaign through newspapers, theaters and radio to educate citizens in methods of co-operation and to encourage support.

While a few cities have permanent organizations to function during such campaigns, many cities find that with the approach of April and May they are unprepared to carry out such a task effectively. For this reason the American Public Works Association urges city officials to work out in advance separation and collection schedules and to co-ordinate employee and trucking facilities of the city for extra-heavy duty during cleanup week.

In some cities civic and business organizations also co-operate in promoting the campaigns, since success can eventually stop the spread of "blighted" areas and boost the value of real estate. Chamber of Commerce groups also point out the commercial value of a well-organized campaign since it brings a lively demand on retail, wholesale and business houses for everything needed to make the home and garden clean and attractive.

Grass Grows Green at White House—And Without the Help of 'Cactus Jack'

WASHINGTON (AP)—The White House lawn is in its finest shape since Teddy Roosevelt's time—thanks, to hear some tell it, to Vice-President Garner.

The Vice-President isn't the keeper of the executive mansion's sod, but it was his voice that was raised against digitaria sanguinaris, which means crab grass.

Late last spring "Cactus Jack" looked at the bare patches beneath the trees, sighed and shook his head. "I bet," he said, "I can grow grass on that lawn."

The man in charge of the lawn—Franklin D. Roosevelt—said what amounted to go ahead and grow it, nobody else seems able to.

The Vice-President nodded and stomped off toward his office with a look of determination.

Shortly he sent down to his beloved Texas for some grass seed. It arrived. He called up the White House only to learn that the gardening forces had started a long-range grass-growing campaign of their own.

Mr. Garner believes in giving a man a chance, so he let the seed stay in his office.

Convinced there was a good chance for good grass at the White House in 1939, the Vice-President gave away his seed—half to a capital reporter and half to Senator Hiram Johnson (R) of California.

Two weeks ago, the White House gardner made good.

The grass the gardener grew was Italian rye.

Incidentally, the reporter's lawn isn't getting along so well. And Senator Johnson's? It's showing signs of crab grass.

'Frat' Scholarship Rises

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Contrary to a national trend upward in grades among the Nation's fraternity members in colleges, as found by the National Interfraternity Conference, scholarship average of social fraternities at the University of California at Los Angeles is below that of the University's all-men average.

Out of the 26 chapters here, only seven were reported able to top the record made by all men combined; about 24 per cent of the 4,000 men students are fraternity affiliates.

The Conference found that college "Greeks" throughout the Nation increased the margin by which they had excelled non-fraternity men previously. A ray of hope for the U. C. L. A. campus, however, was seen in the trend of fraternity scholarship, which has improved since 1936-37.

The Conference survey included records of 63,481 men in 1,930 chapters on 170 campuses. The generality, except for the local situation, was established that fraternity men in larger institutions receive better grades than those in smaller schools because of more effective organization of social life and better guidance furnished by the former.

Beneš Feels Sure United States Of Europe Will Come

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—A United States of Europe, a development in European political organization which but few statesmen have dared predict, is, according to Dr. Eduard Beneš, former President of Czecho-Slovakia, the inevitable solution of present European rivalries and tensions.

Dr. Beneš, now a visiting professor at the University of Chicago, in the University's regular Sunday Round Table, March 5, discussed the European outlook with Quincy Wright, Professor of International Law, and Bernadotte Schmitt, Professor of Modern History.

Questioned by Professors Wright and Schmitt, Dr. Beneš made it clear that by a federation of states he means one which would go far beyond present conceptions of the League of Nations, in its powers. He held that while the principle of collective security may be in decay, some kind of league to encourage collaboration is necessary, however, as an essential step toward eventual federation.

"I am convinced," he said, "that after this present confusion, after we have come to a settlement, by one way or another, a new Europe on the federal basis is inevitable, and this will be the last point in the evolution of this very confused period of European history.

"This means probably a new League of Nations based on the experiences of the present League; and some limitation of the sovereignty of the present European states—a European federation imitating to a certain degree what you did in the United States a century and a half ago."

In reply to Professor Wright's question as to the need for central legislative power in such a federation, Dr. Beneš said he believed this authority would come progressively, "probably in a small degree in the beginning, and, as always in all federations, this will develop gradually, so that later this central legislative power for Europe will probably be strengthened."

As in all his talks since coming to the University, Dr. Beneš expressed concern over the danger to democratic institutions due to the growth of totalitarian ideologies, but optimism over the ultimate victory of democracy. America's role, he said, can best be that of a stalwart example of the efficient operation of true democracy.

Another Portrait Of Washington Is Brought to Light

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN MARINO, Calif.—An unrecorded and little known portrait of George Washington, and one which already promises to rank high among Gilbert Stuart paintings, has been presented to the Henry E. Huntington Library and Art Gallery by the widow of Alexander Baring whose father, Charles Baring, commissioned the famous artist to do the work in Philadelphia in 1797.

The Baring portrait is a version of the famous "Athenaeum" view, painted from life in 1796, when Washington was 64 years of age. Stuart subsequently made more than 60 similar portraits of varying interest and quality. One of the late versions, painted by Stuart two decades after the Baring order, was already here in the Huntington collections; the difference between the two is so great as to make them seem almost different portraits. The new one is being put on public display, beginning March 1.

"The Baring portrait is painted with Stuart's characteristic liquid touch and thinness of pigment," comments Maurice Block, Curator of the Huntington Art Collections. "Its coloring is fresh, and the picture shows no evidence of retouching. Altogether it is a striking and impressive portrait of our first President," he said in the announcement of the acquisition on Washington's Birthday.

An extraordinary feature of the Baring portrait is the fact that it has had but two owners since 1797: Charles Baring and his son.

The portrait was sent from England to Alexander Baring's home in Santa Barbara, Calif., in 1923.

Taft Makes Plea For Christianity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERKELEY, Calif.—The fate of Christianity and with Democracy as a way of life, depends upon the Christian layman working in harmony with his spiritual leaders.

This was the theme of a series of three lectures given here by Charles P. Taft, son of former President Taft, at the recent Nineteenth Interdenominational Pastoral Conference, held at the Pacific School of Religion. Lectures were given under auspices of the E. T. Earl Foundation, under the general topic of "The Christian Community."

As a way of securing co-operation of the layman, Mr. Taft told his audience they must put their philosophy in terms that meet the layman's needs. Speaking of the interest in spiritual matters, he said: "They will go along with a Father who comforts and strengthens as they struggle for a better life and a better society."

Mr. Taft saw a revitalizing of Christianity as offering a solution to present-day economic evils, in that it would set up a standard of conduct to which society would owe allegiance.

Brown Economist to Make Labor Survey of Hawaii

WASHINGTON (AP)—Prof. James Shoemaker, economist from Brown University, Providence, R. I., said he would sail for Honolulu in the steamer Lurline from San Francisco March 16 to direct a labor survey in the islands.

Professor Shoemaker said some staff members from the Labor Department's Bureau of Labor Statistics would accompany him and local assistance also would be obtained in Hawaii.

President Keys U. S. Defense To Wider Locks at Panama

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 11—A new set of locks for the Panama Canal has emerged as a correllative addition to the Administration's broad national defense program.

The following items of evidence attested to the already advanced status of the proposal:

1. The House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries will open hearings next week on proposals to increase facilities of communication between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans.

2. Representative Schuyler O. Bland (D) of Virginia, Chairman of the Committee, has been assured of the approval of State, War, and Navy Departments for the Panama project.

3. The Bureau of the Budget has certified that such a project is compatible with President Roosevelt's financial program.

4. Harry H. Woodring, Secretary of War, advocated such a step in recent testimony before the House Military Affairs Committee.

Greater Width Needed

The proposal calls for a new set of locks to be located at a distance of four to five miles from the existing locks. The new locks would be wider and longer than the present ones to accommodate large battleships which the Navy contemplates but which could not be accommodated in the present locks which are only 110 feet wide.

The locks would reduce by one third the time necessary for the transit of the canal by the United States fleet. It also would reduce danger of stoppage of the canal by damage to one channel.

Estimated cost of the new locks is $200,000,000. The alternative, a new canal through Nicaragua, was abandoned during consideration of the project for two reasons. First, it would cost $772,000,000 to construct a Nicaraguan canal. Second, having two canals 500 miles apart would virtually duplicate the canal defense problem. Addition of a new set of locks a few miles from the present ones at Panama would give most of the advantages of two canals with no appreciable increase in the necessary defensive establishment or land fortifications.

Defense Sole Object

While the additional set of locks might improve the value of the canal to commercial shipping to some moderate extent, the only serious reason advanced is that of national defense. The present canal has proved adequate for commercial needs and there is no expectation of commercial demands beyond its capacity for many years.

The real reason for new locks is the size of the present ones. The 110-foot width has been the factor of limit on the size of new warships which has governed American naval design since construction of the canal. Battleships designed during the World War reached the maximum. The aircraft carriers Lexington and Saratoga, originally designed as battle cruisers, have a beam of 106 feet leaving a margin of two feet for clearance on either side when they go through the canal.

The Navy is planning bigger warships. They can, in theory be built with the same 106-foot beam of the Lexington and Saratoga, but only by sacrifice of qualities of stability extremely important in a battleship. Therefore, with the world engaged in an intense arms race and the size of battleships moving upwards, the Navy is anxious to have bigger locks in the canal to permit wider beams in the new ships.

Airlines' Optimism Explained As Passenger Lists Increase

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Why are commercial airlines optimistic and undiscouraged with their prospects when after several lean years only about one transcontinental airline is able to report a profit at the latest year-end?

Here's why, according to T. B. Wilson, new chairman of the TWA board of directors:

"1. The number of passengers continues to increase, regardless of whether we break even financially.

"2. Now for the first time we are assured of adequate attention by the Federal Government: we have the new Civil Aeronautics Authority to consolidate functions once spread out among several jealous departments, and airlines have full confidence in the new set-up.

"3. The up-and-coming generation is as air-minded as ours was auto-minded. We won't have to sell air service to coming generations; they will take it for granted as we now take auto service for granted."

Mr. Wilson, whose line was not one to break even in its latest fiscal period, at the first western board meeting of any transcontinental airline made public its annual statement to stockholders:

	1938	1937
Revenue miles flown	9,872,865	9,351,813
Passenger & exp. rev.	$3,927,775	$3,674,808
Mail revenue	$2,198,483	$2,000,886
Total operating rev.	$6,195,973	$5,717,393
Total operating exp (inc. taxes assignable to operations)	$6,921,938	$6,526,710
Net loss for the year	$773,263	$686,074
Rev. passengers carried	114,179	90,745
Rev. passenger miles	72,322,853	66,760,108
Express ton miles	285,328	259,397
Mail ton miles	1,320,058	1,280,721

The report, signed by Jack Frye, president, explained that increased business and economies only partially offset the increase in operating expenses, which include an increase of $35,535 in taxes, $65,000 in pay roll, and increased airport rentals and prices of materials and supplies. The cost per seat-mile-operated was decreased from 4.96 cents to 4.37 cents, due to use of planes with larger capacity at same plane-mile cost in 1938 as that of the smaller craft operated in 1937.

After lauding the new CAA, the report expressed the hope that "the severe limitations of the past upon the company's operation between New York and Chicago, and Chicago and Kansas City will be eliminated, permitting us to compete more equally in this large market."

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Chemists Honor Hildebrand

By the Natural Science Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 11—In recognition of outstanding achievement in chemistry, Dr. Joel H. Hildebrand of the University of California last night received the William H. Nichols Gold Medal of the New York Section of the American Chemical Society.

More than 400 researchers and industrialists united in honoring Professor Hildebrand at a joint dinner of the New York Section and the Society of Chemical Industry. He was cited for "his study of the solubility of nonelectrolytes."

Medal Address

Following presentation of the medal by John M. Weiss, Chairman of the Jury of Award, Professor Hildebrand delivered his medal address on "Order and Disorder in Pure Liquids and Solutions, in the course of which he disclosed new facts on the shapes of molecules and the important effects they have on the properties of pure liquids. "Molecules of mercury, for example," he explained, "are spherical, those of paraffin are shaped somewhat like sausages; those of benzene are flat hexagons, while water molecules are right-angled.

"The structure of such a liquid may be regarded as representing as complete disorder as is possible under the sole limitation that no two molecules can occupy the same space. Sausage-shaped molecules of the paraffins tend to arrange themselves in a somewhat orderly, parallel array, benzene molecules, flat hexagons, pack with their planes more or less parallel.

Electric Dipoles

"Another group of molecules contains electric dipoles and the attraction of the positive part of one to the negative part of another tends to give some degree of orderly arrangement. A third source of structure is found in an actual chemical binding of one molecule to another, as acid to base, or the pairing of acetic acid molecules or the more or less continuous union with neighboring molecules occuring in water and the alcohols and causing them to be poor solvents for molecules that cannot take part in this structure."

An understanding of the amount of order and disorder in pure liquids is of paramount importance to various industries where it is necessary to understand their behavior in solution with each other.



Dr. Joel H. Hildebrand
Professor, University of California, who was awarded the William H. Nichols Gold Medal.

Douglas Rated First Choice For Supreme Court Vacancy

(Continued from Page 1)

digging deep into corporations and banking situations during his chairmanship of the SEC. In this respect, he follows the corporation learning of Mr. Justice Brandeis, whose retirement caused the present vacancy. Likewise he is well acquainted with the three other Roosevelt appointees to the bench, and would be an active force on the Court in welding them together. If business cases come to the tribunal more and more in future, he would be the very man to place on the bench from the President's viewpoint.

Moreover, Mr. Douglass' legal qualifications are considerable, and he has taught with credit at Yale and Columbia. Right now, investigating monopolies, he is laying groundwork to backstop possible anti-trust prosecutions of the Department of Justice. He is 41 years of age, and would be the second youngest man to go on the Court.

The youngest man, of course, was Mr. Justice Story, the great Massachusetts jurist whose name went to the Senate on Nov. 15, 1811, when he was only 32 years of age. He soon become a good Federalists supporter of Marshall, but on his appointment the Bay State Federalists poured scorn upon the appointment. Josiah Quincy called him "that country pettifogger." But Mr. Justice Story followed the pattern of many great Supreme Court Justices—he was appointed amid derision and opposition, and lived to attain great distinction.

The Second Choice

Dean Rutledge seems to be second on the best lists. His scholastic and liberal records are equally high. He is 44 years of age, has been three years dean of the Law School at University of Iowa, and before that eight years at Washington University Law School, St. Louis. He was admitted to the bar in Colorado, practiced and taught there although he was born in Kentucky. The first formal presentation of his name to President Roosevelt was by Dr. George Norlin, President of the University of Colorado, a noted Liberal. He fought for civil liberties as a member of the St. Louis Commission for Social Justice; supported academic freedom in colleges; championed the rights of labor, and is affiliated with the progressive wing of the Democratic Party. He has often criticized the conservative wing of the Supreme Court and taken issue with the American Bar Association.

Senator Schwellenbach, in third position, has been a faithful New Deal fighter in the Senate. He, too, was a liberal practising lawyer, fought power cases, and came to the Senate breathing the ideas of the Northwest. He is a northwestern version of Mr. Justice Black. He was once a Regent of the University of Washington. Objective observers doubt if Senator Schwellenbach would be as formidably equipped to maintain the New Deal cause on the bench as either of the two previous possibilities. Moreover, his Senate seat is needed, and if he retired therefrom, would probably be replaced by a conservative Democrat on appointment of Gov. Clarence D. Martin of Washington.

These three candidates all have the recommendation of Frank Murphy, new Attorney General. In that sense they have an edge over the others: Justice Stephens, Justice Bratton, and Justice Denman, for these men were advanced by Homer Cummings, former Attorney General, and have the sympathetic interest of James A. Farley, who is not now the chief appointments-arbiter. Justice Denman, moreover, is six years beyond the 60-years age limit which the President has set for his judicial appointments. The other two are backed by various Senators, but mostly of the middle-road or conservative-Democratic persuasion.

With one or two exceptions, this slate of possible appointees seems unlikely to arouse any of the emotions of the Black nomination, and senatorial confirmation of any of them would appear to be fairly easy.

The President is expected to decide within a week or two.

Moses Deprecates Liquor Billboards

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Distillers and liquor dealers are not getting the results they hoped for from billboard advertising, in the opinion of Robert Moses, Park Comfissioner, who, in a letter addressed to officials of a big liquor concern and to stockholders of companies affiliated with the Outdoor Advertising Association of America, has appealed for their cooperation in his effort for billboard regulation.

"From my own practical experience, I am positive that the liquor companies whose obtrusive advertisements shut out the view from our park and bridge approaches are getting a tremendous number of unfavorable criticisms, and I am quite sure that an independent investigation would disclose that your business is being hurt and not helped by advertising of this kind," Mr. Moses wrote to the liquor firm. "After all, public sentiment brought about repeal, but it is a public sentiment which in many respects is critical of the liquor industry."

In his letter to billboard company stockholders, Mr. Moses declared the advertisers "cannot successfully flout public opinion."

"All that your industry can do, if it continues to be badly advised on public relations, is for a very short time to postpone regulation, in which case the pendulum will swing just so much further and in the end, instead of a reasonable control of your industry, there will be something close to complete prohibition," he said. "As a stockholder, we suggest that you make it known to your officials that co-operation with the public authorities is a better policy than misrepresentation and obstruction."

Jewish Immigrants Get Farm Lands in Bolivia

LA PAZ, Bolivia (AP)—Organization of several groups of Jewish immigrants into farming colonies in eastern Bolivia was announced March 10 by Foreign Minister Eduardo Diez de Medina.

Each was given 120 acres, he said, under the scheme supervised by the Ministry of Agriculture and Colonization.

Two Convicted As Soviet Spies; Face Long Terms

LOS ANGELES, March 11 (AP)—Two Russian natives, one of them a naturalized American, faced terms of 42 years in prison today—branded as spies despite their claims that they acted for the mutual benefit of this country and the Soviet in exchanging information regarding Japan.

Mikhail Gorin, Pacific Coast manager of Intourist, a Russian travel agency, and Hafis Salich, whose ability as a linguist earned him appointment to the Intelligence Service three years ago, were convicted last night of obtaining confidential information, transmitting it to the Soviet and of conspiracy to obtain the data.

The Federal Court jury deliberated two and one-half hours before returning its verdict, which found Mrs. Natasha Gorin, wife of the travel bureau official, innocent of conspiracy. Earlier Judge Ralph H. Jenney had ordered dismissal of the obtaining and transmitting counts against her.

Both men were remanded to jail pending a hearing at which Judge Jenney will fix time for sentence, hear defense arguments for a new trial and rule on the prosecution's demand that bail be increased from $25,000 to $50,000.

The jurist set a precedent in American courts yesterday when, in his instructions to the jury, he gave an interpretation of national defense as applying to "all matters directly and reasonably connected with the defense of our nation against its enemies."

He expressed the opinion that "information, documents, plans, maps, etc., must directly relate to the efficiency and effectiveness" of the nation's military program, thus denying a defense claim that data which Salich was accused of supplying Gorin from naval files for $1,700 was not confidential.

Documents mentioned specifically during the trial ranged from one describing an acid solution which reacts against the metal hulls of battleships when placed in salt water to such apparently incidental information as the relationship between a Japanese girl and an American sailor. Noted particularly were reports that Japanese merchant steamers approached as closely as they could to American war vessels in Los Angeles harbor and that photographs were taken from the Nipponese craft with telescopic lens.

Elder Ciano Named To Preside Over Italian Chamber

ROME (AP)—Premier Mussolini on March 11 named Count Constanzo Ciano, father of the Italian Foreign Minister, Count Galeazzo Ciano, to be President of the new Italian Chamber of Fasces and Guilds.

The younger Ciano is Signor Mussolini's son-in-law. The father was President of the old Chamber of Deputies which the new Chamber replaces. His appointment came as a surprise to some political circles, which had forecast that the Fascist Party Secretary, Achille Starace, would get the post.

Count Giacoma Suardo was named President of the Senate, succeeding Luigi Federzoni, who is now Vice-President. Signor Federzoni has been President both of the Senate and the Italian Royal Academy, and last year was reappointed to the Academy's Presidency for a five-year term.

Stalin Bars Use Of Soviet Russia In Cat's-Paw Role

MOSCOW, March 11 (AP)—Joseph Stalin in one of his rare addresses, today told the eighteenth All Union Congress of the Communist Party that Russia would not be dragged into conflict with Germany as a "cat's paw" to British and French interests.

Criticizing the peace of Munich, he gave warning that the Germans "instead of moving farther east against the Soviet Union," now had turned "westward and demanded colonies for themselves."

He also warned Germany against the "dream of annexing an elephant" —the Soviet Ukraine which is reported to have figured in long-range German diplomatic plans.

He characterized as "cheap and petty" the policy of the more powerful "non-aggressive countries" which is "not to disturb Japan in its war with China—and still better against the Soviet Union; not to disturb Germany in its European affairs—to promote war with the Soviet Union; to entangle all participants as deeply as possible in war to give a chance to weaken one another and when they have become weak enough to come on the stage with fresh forces (of course in the interest of peace) and dictate to the weakened combatants their conditions."

Housing Council Offers Prizes for Slum Photos

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—A photographic competition for amateurs and professionals to show in pictures the story of the city's slums and such new model housing as has been completed thus far has been announced by the Citizens' Housing Council of New York. First prize will be an award of $100, consisting of $50 in cash and $50 in photographic merchandise; second prize, $25 in cash and $25 in merchandise, and for third prize, $30 in merchandise. In addition, there will be 15 honorable mention awards of $5 each and a certificate of merit for each picture accepted for exhibition when the competition ends on May 15.

The board of judges consists of Col. Edward J. Steichen, Arnold Genthe, Anton Breuhl, Alfred Eisenstaedt, Frank Hall Fraysur, Grace M. Mayer, Louis H. Pink, and Mrs. Mary K. Simkhovitch.

The Metropolitan Camera Club Council, the State Board of Housing, the New York City Housing Authority, the Welfare Council, the United Neighborhood Houses, and the Greater New York Federation of Churches are co-operating with the Housing Council in the contest.

Trade Gestures Paving Way For Move to Limit Arms

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON — While the British Parliament is busy with the biggest peacetime estimates for expenditure on armaments in history, careful attention is being given to the hints in official circles that an arms limitation agreement may after all be signed during the current year.

In view of the numerous disappointments which have attended arms limitation efforts in the past, nonofficial observers are inclined to mix their optimism with no small quantity of realism. But there is no escaping the emphasis which Sir Samuel Hoare, the Home Secretary, in his address last night, placed upon blessings which would accrue from an international effort toward a five-year surcease from "wars and rumors of wars."

Prime Minister Chamberlain, moreover, has long cherished the hope of checking the arms race, and the subject formed one of those he discussed with Premier Mussolini at Rome.

Since then tentative conversations have been in progress with Germany —among other occasions when Herr Robert Ley, leader of the German Workers Front, came to London recently. It is declared that the outcome, though inconclusive, so far has not been unsatisfactory.

Efforts for Appeasement

Meanwhile the ground for arms limitation is being prepared through attempts at economic appeasement. Government circles say that considerable progress has been made toward a new trade agreement with Germany where internal and external trade has been encountering increasing difficulties of late. Mr. Chamberlain is known to place the greatest importance on Anglo-German trade peace and he repudiates the theory that improvement in Germany's economic position would lead to a renewal of political demands on a large scale.

Accompanying Britain's new drive toward arms limitation is a much stronger tone on the part of British diplomacy. Thus, the Foreign Secretary, Viscount Halifax, in his speech in the House of Lords on March 9, not only reaffirmed but extended the Nyon anti-submarine regulations as the British reply to Gen. Francisco Franco's threat to blockade the coast of Republican Spain.

Under the Nyon arrangements protection for neutral shipping was confined to the high seas. Lord Halifax said it would henceforth be accorded inside territorial waters as well. Though he only referred to unlawful sinkings by submarines there is reason to believe that British warships will also seek to protect neutral merchantmen against similar attacks from the air.

Prepared to Aid France

The growing incisiveness of British foreign policy is further reflected in the statement of Mr. Leslie Hore-Belisha, Secretary for War, to the House of Commons on March 8, that Britain is preparing an expeditionary force of 19 divisions for use overseas in the event of war. The 1914 expeditionary force consisted of only six divisions, or about 60,000 men, so the new plan represents an immeasurably greater effort.

But what the Continent notes with still greater interest is the fact that the idea of sending an expeditionary force at all is a reversal of British policy as outlined before the Munich crisis. France has been pressing strongly for a chance, and finds Mr. Hore-Belisha's announcement as reassuring as the Italian finds it the opposite. Military opinion, however, is divided as to whether the British contribution is large enough even now in view of the fact that the Czech army of a million men is no longer available on the democratic side.

The present aim of British strategy is understood to be to find a middle way between giving military support to France and keeping up the output of war material, shells, and airplanes in time of war.

Permanent Mediterranean Army

Another angle of the War Secretary's speech which is attracting much attention, particularly in Italy, is the announcement that Britain intends to maintain a permanent Mediterranean army based on the two divisions now in Palestine. This is a definite indication that those who, like Mr. Hector Bywater, an authority on military affairs, have been urging Britain to withdraw from the Eastern Mediterranean in the event of war have failed to convince the Government. The news has been welcomed by all the smaller states in this region.

It is noted in this connection that the Yugoslav Parliament on March 9 not only cheered Dr. Alexander Cincar-Markovitch's mention of Britain, but also that the Yugoslav Foreign Minister himself went out of the way to make friendly reference to Britain's ally, France—the first time this has happened in the Skupshtina for some time.

Meanwhile, according to informed circles here, signs point to drastic scaling down of Italian demands on France. Indeed, the British government spokesman yesterday declared his conviction they would be confined to Djibouti and Tunis, and that the idea of asking for Nice and Corsica had been dropped, at any rate for the time being. There is reason to believe that Reichsführer Hitler has strongly advised his axis partner to be moderate in this direction.

A further pointer in the same direction is seen in the fact that British inquiries in Rome as to the likelihood of the Libyan garrison being reduced again to normal are understood to have received a "not unsatisfactory" answer.

France, however, is taking no chances and maintaining the two-year term for military service for a further period.

Japan's Whaling Fleet Grows; 6 Huge Ships in Antarctic Seas

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WELLINGTON, New Zealand—Some 30 fleets from five countries are whaling in the Antarctic this year.

They come from the United States, Britain, Germany, Norway, and Japan and it is estimated that during the southern summer they will make a total bag of between 40,000 and 50,000 whales.

Special interest attaches to the operations of the Japanese.

Japan has been engaged in the Antractic whaling industry only since 1934 when the factory ship Antarctic Maru (later the Tonan Maru) came south with five chasers. On that voyage the Japanese employed Norwegian gunners and viewed the whole thing as an experiment. In 1935 the ship went south a second time, with five chasers and made a bag of 639 whales. She returned home with 7,400 tons of oil. In 1936 the Antarctic saw the first "whaling ships built in Japan, the factory ship Nisshin Maru and eight chasers. The Nisshin Maru has a capacity for 21,000 tons of oil and cost $2,500,000.

With whale oil at $105 per ton, the Japanese did well in 1936. The Tonan Maru took back 10,800 tons of oil, the Nisshin Maru 15,500 tons, a total "catch" worth more than $2,750,000. So in 1937 new fleets were added to the total. The Union Fishing Corporation, owners of the Tonan Maru, sent out a second fleet headed by Tonan Maru II which had a capacity of over 20,000 tons; the Great Ocean Corporation, which owned the Nisshin Maru, sent out Nisshin Maru II, a sister ship to the other giant. Whale oil fell to $60 a ton that year, but despite this the Japanese vessels earned enough to return their owners a good profit and so this year the Tonan Maru III has arrived here, along with the earlier ships, the Kyokuyo Whaling Corporation has sent south the Kyokuyo Maru, and there are six factory ships and nearly 50 chasers, where four years ago there was but one ship.

The rise in shipbuilding costs in the interval has been so marked that it is estimated the new factory ships which make their maiden voyage south this summer have cost around $4,500,000 each. Both are attended by eight or nine chasers costing $150,000 each, so the value of Japan's Antarctic whaling fleet is now considerable.

The first of the Japanese fleets south this year was that of the Nisshin Maru. She arrived at the whaling grounds, west of here, at the end of October. The Tonan Maru I came next, a few days later. The six Japanese factory ships in Antarctic waters this summer carry 2,650 men.

Some of the oil won by these fleets will be sent to Europe by tankers which will meet the factory ships during the season and take over their "catch." This year, however, the Japanese are expected to concentrate more highly on by-products; whale hides will be kept, as a method of treating them and making them approximate leather is reported to have been adopted in Japan; there will be storage of the red meat from the whale's back which is described by some as "nourishing and tasty" and there is even a report that blubber may be used to make synthetic wool, the Germans having discovered a process which makes this possible.

To lift the hides, meat, and other by-products, two transports will go from Japan to the Antarctic. Additional supplies will be freighted home by the factory ships.

Bibles Taxed in Saskatchewan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

REGINA, Saskatchewan — Saskatchewan is the only part of the British Empire which taxes Bibles it is contended in a protest against the 2 per cent education, or sales, tax on Bibles, embodied in a resolution passed by the Southern Saskatchewan Auxiliary of the British and Foreign Bible Society meeting here. The Society will ask the Provincial Government to exempt Bibles from this tax.

It was reported that 12,155 Bibles were distributed in Southern Saskatchewan in 1938. Of these, 11,452 were in English and the remainder in other languages.

W. J. Green, Canadian Secretary of The Gideons, in Regina in connection with furthering the use of Bibles in schools, said the innovation would have excellent results.

"Just in the three years that Bibles have been in Ontario schools we have noticed a definite effect, which is relating itself to the home and to the Sunday school," said Mr. Green. He said that any program of "moral rearmament" must begin with the children in the schools.

An offer to supply Bibles to Saskatchewan schools was made in 1938. "We were prompted to do this," said Mr. Green "because of the deline in family worship and because of the relatively small time given to the study of the Bible even in the Sunday schools."

At the present time only centers to have daily Scripture readings in school classes are Regina and Swift Current. But recently a delegation urged J. W. Estey, Minister of Education, to make provision for the daily reading of Scripture lessons in all Saskatchewan schools. The delegation, composed of prominent churchmen, also urged that provision be made for prayers, the singing of hymns and the closing of each school day with the Lord's Prayer.

The practice of Scripture reading in schools is not general throughout the Province, the regulations leaving it to local school authorities to decide whether the Scripture reading be conducted.

Probe of WPA Policy Indicated At Washington

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 11—With the President and the economy-bloc in Congress at loggerheads over the $150,000,000 deficiency relief appropriation, the prospect arises here of a congressional investigation of WPA programs and policies prior to bringing the issue to direct vote.

Mr. Roosevelt is now ready to renew his request for the $150,000,000 which Congress summarily lopped off the relief bill. Battle lines in Congress are forming to resist his request, with the same coalition of Republicans and conservative Democrats uniting against him. The new feature in the struggle is the intensification of bitterness, the question of White House prestige, and the simultaneous development of the Roosevelt effort to co-operate with business.

Members of the House Deficiency Appropriations Subcommittee, some of whom conferred with Mr. Roosevelt yesterday, said their group would study Administration requests "more carefully than ever before." One member declared the Committee might use its seldom exercised power to call in outside witnesses, so as to judge independently on relief requirements. He cited specifically the Federal Writers Project and the Federal Theater Project as subjects for a study of the needs of persons receiving relief.

As a purely speculative forecast in a very complicated situation, many observers here believe the $150,000,000 sum will ultimately be restored, in view of the earlier close vote on the subject in the Senate. This will mean, however, that Mr. Roosevelt must exert himself stubbornly, and be prepared to put himself anew before the country as an advocate of expenditures against the "economy-urge" in Congress. Many of Mr. Roosevelt's opponents would not be sorry to have this issue dramatized in this fashion, and will do their best to make the fight a sharp one.

It seems more certain than ever that Mr. Roosevelt failed to convince many Democratic members of the House Appropriations Committee who conferred with him yesterday that the restored $150,000,000 fund is necessary. The President is placing reliance on a survey of relief needs by Col. F. C. Harrington, WPA Administrator. Clifton A. Woodrum (D), of Virginia, Chairman of the Subcommittee which cut the $150,000,000 originally, declared, "I have not seen or heard anything that makes me feel I made a mistake."

Pat Harrison (D), of Mississippi, Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, who also conferred with Mr. Roosevelt yesterday, said he would resist restoration of the $150,000,000.

In a statement here Senator Arthur H. Vandenburg (R), of Michigan, said the greatest immediate tax aid to business would be his proposal to free pay-roll taxes for old-age pensions at their present 2 per cent level, and halt the otherwise 1940 mandatory increase.

Brazil Accords

(Continued from Page 1)

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the early stages of the Aranha negotiations.

As Brazil uses its available surplus of dollar exchange to repay the new borrowings, which in turn represent trade, the United States should enjoy this much increase in its share of the dollar balance resulting from the fact that America buys more than it sells in Brazil. At present, there is no mechanism for turning surplus dollar exchange back to the United States.

Assuming that Brazil's foreign trade as a whole experiences the spurt Dr. Aranha anticipates, this diversion of advantages to the United States need not cut into the trade of other countries. But if Brazil's supply of free exchange remains the same, America will gain.

In the case of Germany, many of those in Washington who are close to Latin-American commerce and finance raise serious doubts whether arrangements of the kind worked out this past month touch the problem at all. Germany can take and Brazil can supply, as many goods as they choose to exchange on a pure barter basis under the aski system. Free foreign exchange is not directly involved, but only surplus Brazilian raw materials, and specified kinds of German manufactured products.

On the long-term ledger, financial loans also fail to touch the spring of action, except in so far as they help Brazil develop more products which can be bought by the United States. More coffee is out of the question except in times of high prosperity. Cultivated rubber paves an open trade highway, as do tropical oils. Money and expert advice to these ends are included in the Aranha accords.

Looking beyond Brazil to other Latin American countries where German competition is felt by North Americans, the challenge remains to find ways for enabling the United States to buy more Latin American products. This is especially true in Argentina, currently lopping $31,000,000 from its purchases in the United States, largely because the United States refuses to relax its prohibition on Argentine meat.

Roland Hall Sharp

Spread of Strike In Hotels Halted

WASHINGTON (AP)—Through the efforts of the Labor Department Conciliation Service, engineers and musicians had not yet joined the strike of employees in 13 hotels March 11, although word was received yesterday that the interational offices of the two unions had authorized their members to strike if they wished.

John R. Steelman, head of the Conciliation Service, said he persuaded union leaders not to call out the engineers and musicians, pointing out that such a move would complicate negotiations, which he feels are gradually paving the way for settlement.

Hotel operators and union leaders conferred with Mr. Steelman at the Labor Department.

World Water Fair to Honor Completion of Belgian Canal



By a Staff Artist

The Albert Canal
Connects Antwerp with Kingdom's industrial centers.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LIEGE, Belgium—Completion in the course of 1939 of the 80-mile-long Albert Canal, which provides a waterway for sea-going ships up to 2,000 registered tons between Antwerp and the indsutrial centers of Belgium, is to be celebrated by a World Water Fair.

The leading sections of this huge international exposition, to be held from May 20 to Oct. 31, and to cover a total area of 125 acres on the banks of the River Meuse, around a water basin of another 75 acres, are to comprise: water in the science and art of the engineers; shipping; fishery; water in colonial areas; hydromineral and thermal stations; water as an agent of hygiene, comfort, and ornamentation; water in sport, travel, and fashions.

One of the features of the celebrations is to be the inauguration of a 135-foot-high memorial tower, flanked at the base by a sculptured monument, in memory of King Albert, the "King-Soldier," in whose reign the great work was started and whose name has been given to the canal.

The buildings and permanent palaces of the exposition are being elected on either side of the River Meuse, near the junction of the river with the Albert Canal. On the left bank in the midst of a huge park, a permanent Fair palace, with a ground space of some 75,000 square feet, is under construction. On the right bank the palaces and pavilions of the different nations which are joining the celebrations with national sections of their own, are being built, forming the framework for an esplanade covering 7½ acres and having a capacity of 25,000 visitors.

Fountains and Cascades

Here the scene will be laid for the spectacular manifestations of the "water season." In the evening an artistic combination of illuminated fairy-like waterworks, fountains, cascades, and fireworks will add a colorful note.

The World Water Fair is to be the meeting place for hundreds of thousands who are attending nearly 200 congresses and conferences of widely varying nature in Belgium. A veritable army of delegates will march on Liege. The Belgian Federation of Barbers, for instance, is to draw 5,000 attendants. The National Federation of Agricultural labor unions is to welcome 5,000 delegates. The National Union of Officers in the Reserve is to be there too, 3,000 strong.

The importance of the Albert Canal itself has been officially summed up in these words: "a gigantic work, a masterpiece of engineering, which is not only an essential link in the military defense system of Belgium, but also a factor of first importance for its economic system, which is to assure to the Port of Antwerp the preservation of its natural hinterland".

Independent Outlet Given

The canal proper is 80 miles long. It makes Belgians to a large extent independent of the Netherlands waterways, the River Meuse and other rivers and canals along which the greater part of the output of the Belgian industrial center, as well as the Rhine traffic, is now conducted to Rotterdam and Antwerp.

A 10-mile section of the Albert Canal near the Netherlands frontier forms a connection with and a link in the Belgian girdle of steel and concrete, the Liege-Namur-Charleroi chain of fortifications. This section has been lined with huge concrete slabs and reinforced quays and is declared to be an insurmountable barrier, put up by Belgium to protect its plans west of Limburg.

Owing to technical difficulties, among which was the cut through a 400-foot mountain near Maastricht, Netherlands' southernmost town, this section has cost about $1,500,000 a mile. Four railroad tunnels, each one mile long, had to be constructed specially for the removal of 750,000,000 cubic feet of sand displaced in digging through two mountains.

The Albert Canal has taken 10 years to build and has cost altogether $67,000,000.

Czechs Rule In Slovakia; Reich Aloof

(Continued from Page 1)

ready alienated many of those who, when an autonomous Slovakia was set up, were its strongest supporters.

The Government now apopinted is expected to follow a more moderate course and work with the Czechs because, whatever their feelings on such co-operation may be, it is essential to Slovakia's future welfare.

The first urgent problem is the restoration of order in Slovakia's finances—the budget already having, it is reported, a deficit of 700,000,000 crowns (about $24,000,000). Next comes the restoration of confidence in order to build up the tourist traffic which is an important source of revenue for that Province.

To find this new sum of 700,000,000 crown, is going to be another heavy drain on the resources of the Republic which recently have been heavily hit by the amount of gold reserves in the National Bank which must be handed over to Germany.

This is on the basis of circulation of Czecho-Slovak currency in the Sudeten territory annexed by Germany last fall. But during the weeks immediately after the Munich agreement Germans bought up Czech currency abroad and poured this back, not into new Slovakia, but into the Sudeten area, so that the amount of Czech money in circulation was much higher than would otherwise have been the case.

This therefore increased the claim which the Germans could make upon the Czech gold reserves. Up to now, however, it is not known to what extent the Reich is prepared to accept a corresponding liability for the Sudeten area.

Crop Surplus

(Continued from Page 1)

crease by 50 per cent the expenditures for food among the 22,000,000 pepole in families to be benefited and have based their cost estimate on that assumption.

Much of the effectiveness of the cide within a week or two.

plan will depend, it is said, on the willingness of the food industries to reduce their handling charges on the kinds of goods designated as surplus. Its sponsors, and these include some of the people in the trades as well as in the Government, believe that the increase in volume will warrant considerable shaving of prices all along the line and that grocers will find it profitable to use these commodities as advertising leaders for the general trade as well as the relief trade.

There are, of course, large possibilities of chiseling, as well as possible protests from persons who object to taking the stamps in lieu of money. The Administration, however, counts upon the self-interested co-operation of business to police the system and is frank to say that this will be a critical point in its success. At first it was proposed to issue the stamps as a fixed percentage of relief wages or other benefits, based on the average family budget for food; but now it is expected that the acceptance of stamps in lieu of money will be made entirely voluntary, relying on the inducement of the extra purchasing power in the added blue stamps.

The plan is an outgrowth of long months of study not only in the Department of Agriculture but also in collaboration with the WPA and the Department of Commerce. It parallels in some respects a scrip plan advanced by the National-American Wholesale Grocers Association. It has undergone a great, if not complete, transformation from the "two-price" system one tentatively discussed by Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, but is aimed at the same goal—namely, internal consumption of agricultural surpluses. Yet it is described as being more applicable to milk, butter, eggs, meat, fruits and green vegetables, for which there is an elastic demand, than to wheat and cotton, in which the greatest surpluses exist. If it is to be tried in connection with cotton mattresses, which were one of the first subjects of discussion, that must come as a later development.

Court Acquits Kuhn On Charge of Libel

NEW YORK (AP)—Fritz Kuhn, national leader of the German-American Bund, was acquitted March 10 of a charge of criminal libel brought by former Magistrate Joseph Goldstein, Jewish lay leader.

The verdict was given by Magistrate James H. Solwell in Bay Ridge Court, Brooklyn, where 42 policemen and detectives stood guard during the hearing.

Board Proposed For State Trade

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARRISBURG, Pa.—Gov. Arthur H. James' proposal for a State Department of Commerce is before the Assembly here in the form of three legislative bills, designed to make Pennsylvania more attractive financially to business and industry and thus to aid employment and wages.

The program calls for transferring the work of the State Publicity Commission to the new department, whose function would be to develop markets for Pennsylvanian products, assist in location of new business, conduct statistical research, place before the General Assembly recommendations for the removal of burdens which tend to retard industry, increase use of natural resources, aid in elimination of unfair competition, and encourage national and international commerce.

An appropriation of $250,000 is asked for.

Richard J. Brown, Philadelphia manufacturer, is mentioned for the post of Secretary of Commerce, if the program is enacted into law.

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News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Saturday Page

Music and the State in Italy

By Alfredo Casella

Rome

It is natural that in present-day Italy music too partakes of the Fascist concept of the totalitarian and corporate state. In fact, for several years a great work of co-ordination has been going on, which has placed all activity in music, whether lyric, symphonic or chamber music, under the control of the General Governing Board of the Theater, which is under the Ministry of Popular Culture (formerly Minister of Propaganda), at the head of which is a remarkable man, Dr. Nicola de Pirro. Thus all activity in the lyric theaters is subject in every detail (choice of works and artists, conductors, management, scenery, and so forth) to the authority of this board.

One of the most important innovations brought about by the new board is the transformation of the principal houses of the peninsula—the Reale in Rome, La Scala in Milan, the San Carlo in Naples, the Comunale of Florence, the Fenice of Venice, the Carlo Felice in Genoa, and the Verdi in Trieste—into autonomous units, members of a financial body corporate which shelters them from all risk. The activities of the board also operate in a very helpful way by a considerate and enlightened distribution among these different houses of singers and conductors, as well as by an exchange of scenery, in such a way as to reduce noticeably the expenses of production.

Besides the sizable subsidies which the State gives the large houses named above, the less important houses of the smaller towns, which have much shorter seasons, also receive some financial support, on condition that they present one or more new works each season.

During the last two years open-air performances have enjoyed a great vogue, and one must say that they have been attractions of great charm, due primarily to the beauty of Italian nights, with their starry skies and the fragrance of flowers.

The level of the production is generally high, as to singers, orchestras, and choruses. During the past few years they have had the happy idea of entrusting the décors to painters of standing, and often of very modern tendencies, such as Chirico, Carena, Casorati, Conti, or Oppo.

The repertoire of these houses is primarily national and makes little room for the contemporary lyric movement in other countries, which is almost wholly unknown to us, and even for the classics, of which we hear only an occasional masterpiece. This is a gap in our cultural life which must one day be filled. In the meantime, it is a pleasure to say that Mozart, whose works were not at all familiar to our audiences, today begins to make his way almost everywhere and even to win considerable success, which is a sign of real improvement in the public taste.

Symphonic activity in Italy, although less important than the opera, is nevertheless flourishing. Today Italy has a number of orchestras of the first rank: the Augusteo in Rome, the Stabile in Florence, the radio orchestras in Rome and Turin, and the municipal orchestras of Naples and Bologne. The organization of the Augusteo is one of the most remarkable in Europe. This orchestra works 11 months in the year, with an average of two or three concerts a week, and prepares for these by five hours of rehearsals daily. The organization is powerfully supported today by the E. I. A. R. (national Radio), to which each subscriber pays a fixed sum of one lira for the Augusteo. This assures a considerable subsidy, which is added to those—already large—of the State and the City.

The repertoire of these various symphony concerts—unlike that of the opera houses—is very rich and entirely up to date as far as the contemporary movement in music goes. Outstanding foreign conductors take up the baton in turn, so that today the audience reached by these concerts has a knowledge of symphonic music which is really excellent and sound.

Chamber music is assured in Italy by about a hundred societies, which also receive substantial subsidies from the General Governing Board of the Theater, and whose activities in general are very satisfactory, although one could wish to see in the building of programs a wider choice of contemporary music of Italy and particularly of other countries.

I would add too that there are in present-day Italy various organizations of a specialized sort which are also co-ordinated in a way to avoid useless duplication. The best known is that of the "Maggio Musicale Fiorentino," devoted not only to lyric and dramatic art but to the symphony. It is a vast enterprise of a cultural nature, confining itself almost exclusively to certain masterpieces of the past and to new works of the present day. This annual presentation (the inspirer of which is Mario Labroca, the young director of the Comunale in Florence) has in three years won the admiration of the world by the finish of its production and by the originality of the spirit animating it.

Besides the Maggio we have every September the Festival of Contemporary Music in Venice, organized by Goffredo Petrossi, director of La Fenice. And I would mention still a third project, which is presented every other year in Perugia and which is devoted to religious music: the Sagra musical dell' Umbria.

(This is the first of two articles.)

Shakespeare and Mr. Welles

By L. A. Sloper

Turning from the bare stage and modern dress of his "Julius Caesar" production, Orson Welles is undertaking to compress seven of Shakespeare's chronicle plays into two evenings of entertainment. The first half of this project, a tabloid version of the two parts of "Henry IV," and "Henry V," is now touring. The other half will include the three parts of "Henry VI," and "Richard III." When both are ready, probably early next season, they will be submitted in New York. The Theater Guild is sponsoring the Mercury Theater production.

Mr. Welles is not the first to feel that Shakespeare's chronicle plays tend to be prolix, but he is perhaps the first to do anything so radical about it. His condensation is achieved by means of omitting whole scenes, cutting others, curtailing individual speeches, calling in a Chorus to recite Shakespeare's prologues and parts of Holinshed's Chronicle, and employing a revolving stage to expedite scene changes.

With the help of these devices, the first performance of the first half of Mr. Welles' production, at the Colonial Theater in Boston, traversed 32 scenes, from the close of "Richard II" to the wooing of Katherine of France by Henry V, in four hours and five minutes, with two brief intermissions. Ten days later, with further curtailments, the distance was made in three hours and 35 minutes. Of course the production is still in process.

* * *

On the opening night, the revolving stage threatened to become the star performer. It is a big affair which carries many sets showing castles, chambers, streets, battlefields, and taverns. It revolves ponderously, and at first the producer was inclined to let us see the full progress of characters around corners of sets from one scene to another. Later this effect was ameliorated, and the revolving stage gave less the impression of lengthening the performance.

The sets are unpainted, but the natural colors of the materials are pleasing, and varied effects are secured by the lighting. Walls, fields armies are suggested successfully. There is an effective use of movement to convey action, excitement, crowd emotion, great masses of men. On the production side, there is much that is clever, much that is admirable.

It will be asked, What has become of Shakespeare in all these excursions? Shakespeare's fate is still in the balance. Mr. Welles has on the whole honored the letter of his text. Very few lines are altered, though many are cut out and some are transposed. Some of these transpositions have an effect beyond their apparent importance. For example, in Hotspur's scene with his wife, the opening line, "I must leave thee within these two hours," is repeated at the close. This, with the acting gave the scene a meaning totally at variance with Shakespeare's. Thus may the dramatist's purpose be distorted while his text is in the main respected.

* * *

Mr. Welles' own purpose has been to depict the rise of Prince Hal from roisterer to king. This he has done, retaining the key speeches which clarify the prince's character and progress, and eliminating of necessity all that does not bear on his theme. Thus he deletes much poetry of great beauty, for the glorification of one who was after all merely an exponent of totalitarianism of his day. We do not much care for these old-time bullies, but we care a great deal for Shakespeare's diction. Some of us would prefer to go oftener to the theater in order to hear more of it spoken.

Easily the finest individual acting contribution is that of Mr. Welles as Falstaff. It is remarkable that so young a man should so thoroughly assume the character. His interpretation of Falstaff is far more interesting than his theories about Henry V or about Shakespeare. He makes the fat knight a lovable rascal, whose posturings and lies and thefts are weaknesses of a man profoundly human. This Falstaff is low-keyed, restrained, mildly boisterous, but not without dignity. Mr. Welles' acting in the scene of Falstaff's renunciation by Henry V. was a splendid example of the force of understatement.

Unfortunately, Burgess Meredith as Prince Hal is miscast. His gentle style is ill suited either to the roistering prince or to the arrogant Henry V, and when he raises his voice to assert his royal authority he does not deceive us. His best work is done in the wooing scene, which, as many remarked, was very modern; but it must be remembered that not only Mr. Meredith but Shakespeare had something to do with this modernity. Otherwise Mr. Meredith served chiefly as a foil to Mr. Welles.

John Emery's vigor as Hotspur was refreshing, and the grace of his movement on the stage added much to the picture. Robert Speaight lent musical beauty to the reading of the interludes of the Chorus. Gus Schilling was a Bardolph of excellent clowning. Lora Baxter was a bewitching Lady Percy, and Margaret Curtis a wholly charming Katherine.

Aaron Copland's music in archaic modes for strings, brass, woodwind, drums, and organ helps the atmosphere.

Another new play tried out in Boston is "West of Broadway," by Marguerite Roberts, submitted by Albert Lewis at the Wilbur as a vehicle for the return of Ruth Chatterton from Hollywood to Broadway. Alas, it is a feeble vehicle, which seems unlikely to carry her so far. A tale of a pair of stars on an Iowa farm, it is wanting in substance, in form, and in wit.



Marjorie Lawrence as Thaïs

A New Violinist Emerges

By Pitts Sanborn

New York

It was the playing of a young violinist, Joseph Knitzer, that provided recent concerts of the Philharmonic-Symphony Society with their most memorable feature. He was the soloist on March 4 and 5, exhibiting his abilities in Chausson's "Poème" and Ravel's "Tzigane." To the former his richness of tone and lyrical fervor were ideally suited; the latter found him technically equipped to meet accurately all the demands of its difficult and complicated bravura, and at the same time he played it throughout in the authentic gypsy spirit. Incontestably these appearances have established Mr. Knitzer's place among the foremost of younger violinists.

These concerts were noteworthy too for the superb performance led by John Barbirolli of the Polka and Fugue from Jaromir Weinberger's opera, "Schwanda der Dudelsackpfeiffer." The earlier concert Mr. Weinberger heard as Mr. Barbirolli's guest in his box, whence he bowed acknowledgments of the thunderous applause that followed the performance of his music, until he decided that the stage was a better place from which to testify his appreciation. Thither he repaired while the tempest kept up, joyfully embraced the conductor, and continued his bowing. Altogether this was one of the events of Carnegie Hall's crowded winter. At the same concerts Mr. Barbirolli was less fortunate in his readings of Weber's "Euryanthe" Overture and the Third Symphony of Brahms.

In the late afternoon of March 5 the Orchestra of the New Friends of Music, under the direction of Fritz Stiedry, gave the second concert in its Haydn-Bach series. The reclaimed Haydn symphonies offered were the A major, No. 87, and the C major, No 90. The first movement of the A major, its Adagio and its Minuet (the symphony belongs to Haydn's Paris group) proved to be typical of the composer at his best, and it was noted with interest how the first movement foreshadows the Larghetto of Beethoven's Second Symphony.

The Symphony in C is especially remarkable for the delightful theme and variations that constitute its slow movement and for its richly wrought Finale. Mr. Stiedry led admirable performances of both. Between the symphonies came Bach's Concerto in C major for three claviers, the participating pianists being Webster Aitken, Frank Sheridan, and Rosalyn Tureck. Here the first and the last movements went well, the intervening Adagio less well.

Carnegie Hall on the evening of Feb. 28 was the scene of the thirteenth performance by the Oratorio Society of Bach's Mass in B minor unabridged. This tribute to the genius of Bach, which has become an annual event, had of course as conductor Albert Stoessel, but the vocal soloists were unfamiliar—Helen Marshall, soprano; Lydia Summers, contralto; John Priebe, tenor, and Lansing Hatfield, bass-baritone. Some of the choral singing was technically quite worthy of the occasion, though Mr. Stoessel's insistence on spirited tempi resulted at times in speed at any price. The soloists were all very much in earnest, obviously bent on giving of their best. Miss Summers, revealing an uncommonly good voice, sang with particular understanding and skill. Mr. Hatfield also is well equipped vocally, but his talent has still to mature.

Although "Thaïs" has never become a Metropolitan staple, perhaps it will be one now in view of all the changes being rung upon its cast. On the evening of March 2 Marjorie Lawrence succeeded Helen Jepson in the title role, and very much what was to be expected happened. In spite of some exaggerations and other ineptitudes (occurring principally in Act I), Miss Lawrence played the part more effectively than it had been played here since Mary Garden. Vocally, alas, it was too high for her. However, she sang in real French, as did Messrs. Tokatyan and Thomas, the Nicias and Athanaël respectively.

On the evening of March 6 Mme Jepson returned to Thaïs, but there was a new Athanaël in John Brownlee. Back in the twenties, at the Paris Opéra, Mr. Brownlee was impressive in this role, both as actor and as singer. Transplanted to New York, he still had diction and style to offer. The voice itself, however, lacked the old vibrancy. Nor was this Athanaël a commanding figure, in part because of a poor make-up and costuming not altogether shrewd. It is pleasant to relate that Mme. Jepson did a hundred per cent better than she had done when first essaying Thaïs here. Histrionically she was more in possession of her means and her voice was in admirable control. In fact, she enjoyed a very pretty and deserved success in a difficult role.

The afternoon Wagner series brought "Götterdämmerung" in its entirety on March 3, an exceedingly impressive occasion thanks to the excellence of Kirsten Flagstad and Lauritz Melchior as Brünnhilde and Siegfried and Artur Bodanzky's commanding leadership.

Tintoretto—One-Man Show

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

The big event of the present moment in this city of tumultuous exhibition activity — a moment thoroughly occupied with different forms of painting, contemporary as well as historical—is the fine Tintoretto exhibition at the Durlacher Galleries. Among the great Italians so well represented just now at the Golden Gate Exposition in San Francisco, and soon to be presented here at the World's Fair, Tintoretto has been admirably shown on important occasions; but it has never been simple to organize one-man shows of masters so rare in America as the great Renaissance Venetian. The records reveal no previous display of his work, none comparable with the scope of the present one composed of 11 paintings—six imaginative subjects and five portraits.

* * *

Tintoretto was not the only Renaissance master of great imagination, but in the galaxy of great names he was one of the most vividly dramatic. He exercised great force and great originality, especially originality of dynamic design in the depicting of form in movement, and because of this and because of the influence he had on El Greco, a great idol of artists today, he is of all Renaissance artists one of the most in harmony with the tastes of the present time. For this reason and because these pictures so well represent the different aspects of his genius, the exhibition has been exceptionally popular.

The anonymously lent "Finding of Moses" has just arrived from abroad, where it was last exhibited in 1902 at the Royal Academy, London, while the "Portrait of a Moor," lent by J. P. Morgan, and the "Portrait of a Senator," lent by Henry G. Dalton, have been isolated since their arrival in this country some years ago in private collections. Only two pictures in fact are familiar to New York: the "Christ on the Sea of Galilee" belonging to Arthur Sachs, which was prominent in the Metropolitan Museum's summer exhibition of 1933, and the "Diana," lent by Samuel Sachs to the Renaissance Exhibition held by the same museum in the early twenties.

* * *

Here the master is shown with accent on the work of his maturity, but with variations of subject and style illuminating different periods. The large "Venus and Mars With the Three Graces," lent by the Chicago Art Institute, best represents his full development, in a mythological subject notable for its powerful, rhythmical design and "movement" and harmoniously sustained grouping of complex incidents. The same thoroughgoing development of a dramatic theme is shown in the unfinished "Finding of Moses," a delightful element of which is a landscape showing a hunting scene. It is lovely in composition and feeling, and its rich, Titian-like color gives it a special character in the show.

A contrasting impressive mood is shown in the "Christ on the Sea of Galilee," a painting which marks perhaps a somewhat earlier vital phase of Tintoretto's art. Crisper in color, it is notable especially for its strange and powerful lighting, and the broad treatment of broken sea and billowing sky, which Jesus overlooks with serenity. Here the visitor sees something of the power which Tintoretto passed on to his pupil El Greco. On the other hand it is the master's admiration of Michelangelo that is suggested in a bold flinging aloft of giant figures against a dome of sky in the prodigious "Hercules and Antaeus" from the Wadsworth Athenaeum.

* * *

There is much more of Tintoretto's own vibrant color in the display than of the deep and velvet tonalities of Titian, to which it is said to have aspired. The vital and lovely "Madonna and Child" lent by the Cleveland Museum is notable for its spare harmony of blue and pale red, as much as for its powerful rhythm. And a subdued glow is more important in nigh lighting the complexities of the legendary "Baptism of Clorinda," belonging to Mrs. Frank G. Logan, than is color itself in a composition which is imbued with the master's characteristic passion.

The portraits, comparable with the profound characterization of Titian, are excellent, especially fine being the "Portrait of a Moor" and the "Portrait of a Senator." Both are painted more objectively than the imaginative subjects and without the same passionate intensity. Another striking picture is the heroic, sinister "Portrait of Tommaso Contarini" from the William Rockhill Nelson Gallery, in which Tintoretto rose to greater heights of virility and picturesqueness. One of the most delightful, however, is the youthful "Alessandro Farnese" from the Boston Museum, a marvelously clear and direct impression of the subject, which Tintoretto is believed to have painted at the time of Alessandro's wedding to Marie of Portugal. The show, which is scheduled through March 18, is one of the main events of the season thus far.

C. B.

French Films Ride High

By Harold Hobson

London

There is a strong feeling in England that today French films are the best in the world. The Maurice Tourneur production, "Le Patriote," and "Quai des brumes," in which the chief player is Jean Gabin certainly support this impression. These two pictures span the European social and geographical scales at their widest extent. The patriot of the first is the Count Pahlen, who, in spite of friendship and pity and personal loyalty, organized the conspiracy which resulted in the assassination of Paul I of Russia on March 11, 1801; and "Quai des brumes" is a superficially gloomy drama of the underworld, played out by men and women almost lost to hope, yet not without strange touches of tenderness and even nobility, on the waterside at Le Havre.

No contrast could be greater than that between the palace splendors of "Le Patriote," its preoccupation with matters that shake the world, its glittering uniforms and wheeling carriages, its proud horses and prouder men and women, and the drab gray anonymous shacks and grimy cafés, fog-shrouded on the Havre quays, round which drift shoddy criminals, and sinister blackmailers, and others with enigmatic faces and bowed shoulders, slouching their solitary and disappointed way through life. Yet, in spite of their vast differences, both films bear recognizably the same stamp. They are products of an industry whose intelligence is maturely developed.

It is not easy to say precisely wherein lies the distinguishing virtue of modern French film production. The secret is not to be found in any mere technical device or skill. At times, for example, the camera in "Quai des brumes" is plainly defeated by the tasks it is asked to perform. The misty atmosphere is suggested, not by the opacity of an actual fog, but by heavily shadowed lighting. When an individual is picked out and emphasized, extra illumination has to be used, resulting in an unevenness of texture. Long before the film is over one becomes quite accustomed to expect M. Gabin's deserting soldier to have always a spotlight playing around the edges of his tunic.

The excellence of French acting is a more likely yet not a wholly satisfying explanation. France does not possess a monopoly of good actors. It is more probably in the direction that the true secret is to be found. But even here a qualification is to be noted, or at least a misunderstanding to be avoided. Skill in film direction is usually taken to mean the mastery of a few sensational tricks. Von Sternberg used to trail his camera on the ground; Mr. Alfred Hitchcock is chiefly famous for his flair for juxtaposing screams and engine whistles. There is little of this sort of thing in French film direction, apart from the work of M. René Clair. In "Le Patriote," when Pahlen, having as a lover of his country killed the Tsar, then takes his own life as the Tsar's sorrowing friend, the camera cuts from a raised revolver to a white carpet, and for a moment there is the suggestion of the white wall against which traitors sometimes face the firing squad. But this is only a momentary and uncharacteristic cleverness; in general the direction of both "Le Patriote" and "Quai des brumes" is perfectly straightforward.

Ultimately, what determines the value of a film is what determines the value of a novel or play or any other work of art. It is the adequate expression of a fine and adult mind. This adultness of attitude is very generally manifested in French films, and especially in the two under consideration. Whereas a mentally undeveloped picture like "Marie Antoinette" simplifies all history to a vulgar variation on the supposed "romantic" theme, "Quai des brumes" and "Le Patriote" are alive to the complexity of motive underlying most human actions.

Homage to Maurice Emmanuel

By Emile Vuillermoz

Paris

The newspapers recently recorded, in a few brief lines, that Maurice Emmanuel had passed on at the age of seventy-six. By the public at large, and even by many music lovers, this news passed unnoted. Yet Maurice Emmanuel was a great musician and a learned man. He was truly what the man in the street calls a "fount of learning." He started with thorough literary studies which he did not cease developing and extending throughout his busy life. Linguistics and Hellenism in particular had no secrets for him. His doctor's thesis, on "l'Orchestique grecque" (Greek art of dance) was a sensation.

But Maurice Emmanuel suffered all his life from the richness of his learning. His extraordinary erudition prevented musicians from taking him seriously as a composer. They classed him as a matter of course among the great lights of the Sorbonne or the Collège de France, while the teaching faculty, aware that he had made a thorough study of composition at the Conservatory, seemed to consider him a musician astray in literary fields.

Actually, in both fields he was a master. His works on Greek music will remain imperishable monuments. From this treasure hoard of documents historians have not ceased to borrow since their publication. In music the importance of his contribution is no less considerable. He was, at the Conservatory, the pupil of Leo Delibes; but he somewhat appalled his teacher. Maurice Emmanuel, living familiarly with the whole musical past and as much at ease in our medieval art as in the age of Pericles, already entertained the hope of a reinvigoration of our modern language of music through the adoption of antique "modes" which have given so much color and life to our folklore. The exclusive use of the major and minor seemed to him a deplorable impoverishment of the rich vocabulary upon which one could draw by using more numerous and more varied scales. All his life he pursued this ideal, which ran up against the dogmas of orthodox teachings. Yet some of his scores give very interesting examples.

His musical output was abundant but little known. Occasionally one heard at concerts his delightful "Chansons Bouguignonnes," delectably harmonized and breathing the fragrance of the soil whence he sprang. He wrote a great deal of chamber music, many sonatas, suites, quartets, the "Airs rythmes à l'antique," a symphony, oratorios, pantomimes, music for the theater, a lyric drama, "Prométhée," and a Hellenistic opera entitled "Salamine," which was given a brief hearing at the Opéra 10 years ago.

Maurice Emmanuel, however, was modesty itself and did not push his works with the temerity and system of which his juniors gave him daily examples. The kindly and indulgent philosopher accepted without bitterness the injustices of which he was the victim. He had been named professor of the history of music at the Conservatory. But it was always upon an unfortunately limited audience that he lavished the treasures of his learning. The man was exceedingly prepossessing. He had a vivacity and youth of spirit which were truly exceptional. To these he joined a sly Burgundian wit which made his conversation very amusing. Always generous and ready to give his time to any cause furthering the arts, he sat on innumerable juries where the wisdom and penetration of his judgment were universally admired. Surrounded by the esteem of the élite, Maurice Emmanuel was completely unknown to most of his contemporaries. He was too philosophical to suffer from this, but we should be most ungrateful if we did not pay him the homage of our respect and sympathy.

Concert activities have been confined to a number of dance recitals, the most significant of which were those of a Dutch dancer, Darja Collin, and a Korean, Sai Shoki.

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Lafayette to Honor Veteran Baseball Coach This Spring

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EASTON, Pa.—Twenty years ago, William P. Coughlin, a former major league ball player and minor league manager, returned from overseas where he had served during the World War with the rank of a lieutenant. At the same time, Lafayette College was seeking a baseball coach and through the efforts of the late Harry Hempstead, a graduate and Trustee of Lafayette and then President of the New York Giants, Coughlin signed a one-year contract to coach the Maroon nine.

This spring, Lafayette undergraduates and alumni are helping Coughlin celebrate his twentieth anniversary as Lafayette coach, being the third oldest baseball coach, in years of service, in the East. Only Andy Coakley, of Columbia, and Ira Plank, of Gettysburg, have coached longer than Coughlin.

Game With Athletics

To properly celebrate the occasion, the most attractive schedule in the history of the college has been arranged, including a game with the Philadelphia Athletics in Easton on May 12, and Coughlin will be tendered a testimonial banquet at which Connie Mack, manager of the Athletics and his friend for many years, will be the principal speaker.

Since Coughlin came to Lafayette, his teams have played 352 games against 64 different college and university teams, including the strongest in the East, and won 232, lost 116 and tied 4. They scored 2,191 runs to 1,641 and in 23 contests shut out their opponents.

In the series with Lehigh and Rutgers, traditional Lafayette rivals, Coughlin has been especially successful. His teams won 15 out of 19 from Lehigh, and in 13 with Rutgers he has lost only one to the Scarlet with five ties.

Coughlin is a native of Scranton, Pa., and his first professional baseball job was with the Wilkes-Barre team of the old Eastern League in 1899. The following year he was sold to Washington and was farmed out to Kansas City of the American Association, returning to Washington after one year in the West and being the regular third baseman for the Senators for five years.

Sold to Detroit

In 1904 he was sold to Detroit, when Ed Barrows managed that team, and when Hughie Jennings took over the Tigers, Coughlin became captain. He led the Tigers to the World Series in 1907, 1908 and 1909, among his teammates being such baseball immortals as Ty Cobb, Sam Crawford, Donnie Bush, Charles O'Leary, Claud Rossman, Wild Bill Donovan, George Mullin, Germany Schaffer and Charley Schmidt.

In 1910 Coughlin left Detroit to manage Williamsport of the old Tri-State League, where he remained until 1912, when he became manager of the Reading team of the same league. In 1913 and 1914 he managed the Allentown team and after that was pilot of the Scranton team of the New York-Pennsylvania League for three years.

When the war broke out, he left for France with Johnny Evers, of the Chicago Cubs' fame, and while overseas rose to the rank of lieutenant. Both he and Evers coached baseball teams made up of American soldiers in France, and at the end of the war, in Germany. He came to Lafayette in 1920.

Henry W. Clark, Director of Athletics at Lafayette, has arranged a 21-game schedule, as follows:

April 5—Massachusetts State College; 8—Princeton; 12—Swarthmore, away; 15—Army, away; 17—Dartmouth; 19—New York University; 22—Muhlenberg; 26—Penn; 29—Rutgers. May 3—Rutgers, away; 6—New York University, away; 9—Gettysburg, away; 12—Philadelphia Athletics; 13—Lehigh, away; 16—Maryland; 20—Lehigh, away; 27—Georgetown; June 3—Muhlenberg, away; 9—Lehigh; 10—Drexel.

Squad Rounds Into Shape For 1940 Winter Olympics

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 11—Although the 1940 Winter Olympic Games still are almost a year away, the United States already is in a position to know the names of many athletes who will carry the Star-Spangled Banner into competition at St. Moritz, Switzerland, next February.

Final tryouts have been staged in speed skating, figure skating and bobsledding and the personnel of these squads is set, awaiting only official confirmation by the American Olympic Committee.

Hockey Squad

The ice hockey squad has not been picked as yet, but a preliminary step in this direction will be made after the national championships at New Haven on March 17 and 18.

All plans for skiing necessarily have been held in abeyance, pending final word on the status of that sport in the Olympics. At this time, little hope is seen for its inclusion.

Thus far, the names of 26 athletes have been placed in candidacy for the 1940 Winter Olympic squad. This number includes eight speed skaters, 15 bobsledders and three figure skaters.

Fourteen or 15 hockey players will be on the squad also, but their selection will be deferred until shortly before the Winter Olympic party of approximately 40 athletes and accompanying officials sail for Europe early next January.

The list of speed skaters includes three former Olympians, Eddie Schroeder of Chicago, member of the 1932 and 1936 teams and Leo Freisinger of Chicago and Delbert Lamb of Milwaukee, who won service stripes in 1936.

Bobsledders

Two victorious Olympic combinations of the past head the bobsledding list. These are the two-man crews of J. Hubert and Curtis Stevens of Lake Placid, who won the boblet title in 1932, and Ivan E. Brown and Alan M. Washbond of Keene Valley, N. Y., who triumphed in 1936.

Robert Linney of Lyon Mountain, N. Y., and his four-mar crew of William Stacawich, Arthur Keyser and Angus W. Clair are Olympic newcomers, but Francis Tyler of Lake Placid, who, with Hugo Varno, William J. D'Amico and Robert Martin on his sled, also qualified, was alternate in 1936.

Joan Tozzer of Boston and Robin Lee of Minneapolis, national singles title-holders, are certain Olympic figure skating selections, as is M. Bernard Fox of Boston, Miss Tozzer's partner in their championship pairs combination.

Dress Rehearsal Over Banquet Table



Wide World

Fred Perry of England (left) and Don Budge of California stage a "preview" on a miniature tennis court at the Racquet and Tennis Club in New York.

Budge won the opening match of the tour in Ney York, March 10, at 6—1, 6—3, 6—0.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Three Years Ago

Gregory Mangin retained National indoor tennis title, defeating Leonard Hartman in final.

Five Years Ago

Ky Laffoon, Denver pro, won $2,000 Metropolian open golf tourney at Atlanta with 286.

Eastern Wrestling

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 11 (AP)—The State of Pennsylvania looked like an almost sure winner in the finals of the 35th annual Eastern Intercollegiate League wrestling championships this afternoon, with Lehigh, the defending champion, far out in front and Penn State apparently its greatest threat.

Five grapplers from Lehigh moved into the final round last night, and they had already compiled four points on falls in the preliminaries.

Two of the three finalists from Penn State, Johnny Craighead and Frank Gleason, will not have to face Lehigh wrestlers today, while the third, Joe Scalzo, will tangle with Hal Masem of Lehigh in the 145-pound class in what is expected to be one of the feature bouts of the round.

Syracuse, which scored four points by falls in the preliminaries, could get but one man into the final round, George Hooper, the football player.

Harvard and Yale will each enter two finalists. The Crimson has Bill Daughaday in the 165-pound class and Chief Boston, of gridiron fame, in the unlimited. Yale's hopes rest with Waldo Bird and Jim Bird in the 136 and 155-pound divisions.

The point scores of the other colleges are: Cornell 2, Pennsylvania 2, and Princeton 1.

Summaries of the semifinal round:

121-Pound Class: Joseph Oless, Lehigh, defeated Richard Stevens, Syracuse, by decision; Robert Mathers, Cornell, defeated Robert Allman, Penn., by decision.

128-Pound Class: Robert Eberle, Princeton, defeated Frank Burnett, Lehigh, by decision; John Craighead, Penn State, defeated Norman Bond, Pennsylvania, by decision.

136-Pound Class: Frank Gleason, Penn State, defeated Robert Craig, Lehigh, by decision. F. Wood Bird, Yale, defeated Richard Palmer, Princeton, by decision.

145-Pound class: Harold Wasem, Lehigh, defeated Kenneth Becker, Syracuse, by decision. Joseph Scalzo, Penn State, defeated David Gerber, Yale, by decision.

155-Pound Class: Edward Hagerman, Lehigh, defeated James Trousdell, Cornell, by decision; Jim Bird, Yale, defeated Joseph Gifford, Princeton, by decision.

165-Pound class: Thompson King, Lehigh, defeated Donald Bachman, Penn State, by decision; William Daughaday, Harvard, defeated Robert Clarks, Yale, by decision.

175-Pound Class: Henry Matthes, Lehigh, defeated John Hauer, Yale by decision (overtime); Robert Taylor, Columbia, defeated Ernest Bertz, Penn State, by decision.

Heavyweight Class: Chief Boston, Harvard, defeated John Wolf, Penn, by decision; George Hooper, Syracuse, defeated Larry Pickett, Yale, by decision.

Hub Yachtsman Heads Circuit Riders Club

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 11—Stanley W. Ferguson, Boston yachtsman, has been named commodore of the Regatta Circuit Riders Club, national organization of motorboat officials, it was announced today by the past-commodores committee of the RC2.

Adolph D. Schmidt, of Seattle, was elected vice-commodore and Maj. M. K. Lee, of West Cornwall, Conn., rear commodore.

New Power Squadron Unit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI, Fla.—A new Miami unit of the United States Power Squadrons has been formed here by a group of former New York and Pacific Coast yachtsmen and has received its charter from the parent organization. John E. Burks is the commander of the Miami Squadron; E. J. Hammond, lieutenant commander, and Gordon Sheehan, secretary-treasurer.

The new unit plans to conduct its first series of free classes in small boat handling later in the year.

New Yale Captain

NEW HAVEN, Conn. (AP)—Gordon Stillman of New York City has been elected captain of next year's Yale squash team to succeed Malcolm Muir, also of New York. James Phillips of Washington, D. C., was announced as the winner of the managerial competition.

The Yale squash team won 14 matches and lost one, to Harvard during the past season.

Dugout Topics

By Rumill

Lewis Is Wearing Well

BRADENTON, Fla., March 11—While a group of younger men battle for recognition on the Boston Bees, Secretary Duffy Lewis sits by in his official capacity and wishes he could do it all over again.

"Yes, just about this time every year I long for another crack at those pitchers," smiled the most efficient secretary in the National League as we walked along the Manatee Bridge the other evening. "I guess every old-time ball player feels the same way. But then, I'm fortunate to be connected with the game."

Had the left fielder of that famous Boston Red Sox Hooper-Speaker-Lewis trio ever picked an all-star team?

"Not me," the genial Duffy continued, tossing a pebble into the black waters of the Manatee River. "There were too many top-notchers I didn't see. And I don't like to pick them by the record books alone. Another thing, I didn't see many of those great National Leaguers. I only saw Honus Wagner in spring training."

Who was the greatest pitcher?

Take Walter Johnson

"That's easy," Lewis went on. "I'll take Walter Johnson. He was tough for everybody. I knew he was throwing nothing but fast balls, and still I couldn't hit him. I don't believe he threw a curve until he'd been in the American League for five years. He just reared back and fired that fast one. And how it would whistle! With the present Yankee team behind him, I don't think Walter would have lost a game. As you know, he worked for years with a second-division Washington club.

"Jack Coombs was another great pitcher," the secretary of the Bees continued. "He'd get you peeved by keeping you waiting. You'd be all ready to hit, waiting for that ball, and Jack would just stand there staring at you. He'd juggle the ball, then look at the catcher, then juggle the ball again. In the pinch, you thought he'd never throw. He could find more ways to fiddle with his cap and waste time than any other four men.

Hooper-Speaker-Lewis

"And that Joe Wood pitched great ball for the old Red Sox. One year he won 34 games and should have had 35. A rookie shortstop booted one that cost Joe that thirty-fifth. He was almost as fast as Johnson. In the clubhouse before the game Joe would ask us for two runs. That's all he needed. Today they aren't sure of that game if they have five or 10."

Next winter, when the Boston baseball writers get together for their annual banquet, Lewis, Speaker and Hooper will probably be at the head table. The greatest outfield of all time they call this trio, and although their right to the crown has been challenged, the three Red Sox boys probably had something on all of the others.

Lewis, as road secretary of the Bees, is building up a flattering reputation in the National League. The writers call him the best in the business. The Boston players nod approval. He must be good. Speaker is Ohio representative of a steel firm, vice-president of a leather belt company, chairman of the Cleveland Boxing Commission and a baseball radio announcer. Hooper has been postmaster for the past five years at Capitola, Calif., a resort on Monterey Bay. Duffy Lewis was appointed secretary of the Boston club in 1936, when Bob Quinn came over from Brooklyn.

With their famous trio in the outfield, the Red Sox won pennants for Jake Stahl in 1912 and in 1915 for Bill Carrigan. The club repeated in 1916 and '18, but by that time Speaker was with the Cleveland Indians, an outfit he later managed. Tris won a pennant and World Series piloting the Tribe in 1920, his second season at the helm. Hooper closed his career with the Chicago White Sox in 1925; Lewis with Washington in mid-season, 1921. Speaker stayed around with the Athletics until '28.

Exhibition Baseball

At New Braunfels, Texas:

St. Louis (AL)	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	2	0	6	10	2
Philadel. (NL)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	5	8	0

Cole, Tost and Glenn, Spindel; Lomas, Burkart, Gross, Dickinson and Atwood, Clark.



Duffy Lewis

Budge Stops Fred Perry In Opening Match

NEW YORK, March 11 (AP)—The growing business of professional tennis is being stunted by J. Donald Budge, the California monopolist, who is almost unbelievably good.

Donald put the crusher on the second opponent of his professional career last night. He whipped Fred Perry of Great Britain, at one time the World's No. 1 amateur, decisively.

Master

From the moment Budge paddled his first service over the net in the first game until Perry double-faulted 23 games later, Budge was the master, in command all the way. The scores, 6—1, 6—3, 6—0, hardly indicate the margin of his mastery.

Madison Square Garden seemed hollow and practically unpopulated. Only about 7,000 fans, who paid $14,000, were on hand.

Perry said when it was all over, "I was always scrambling. I never could get my head above water. He forced me as I have seldom been forced, and even when I was set I couldn't handle most of his shots. Improved since I last played him? He's 50 per cent better."

Modest

Budge, as is his wont, was modest. "I can't think of any reason why Fred didn't play a better game. I'd like to believe it was because of me."

Budge has beaten first Ellsworth Vines, then Perry. The fourth of the world's top players, Gottfried Frhr. von Cramm, is an amateur. So there appears no worlds left for Budge to conquer.

Ohio Team Runs Highest String In ABC Bowling

CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 11 (AP)—A duo from New Philadelphia, Ohio, crashed into the first day of the American Bowling Congress' two-man competition yesterday with a score not far from championship figures.

Vic Maurer and Alex Graham, the team, ran up a total of 1307, only 30 pins below last year's winning score. Observers said the mark probably would stand for at least the first few days of the tournament, which extends into May.

Maurer is a former football player at Wittenberg College, and Graham is a butcher who won second-place honors in the 1932 Congress.

Carl Bowdle and Harley Weimert of St. Mary's, Ohio, were second with 1230 among the 63 other two-man teams that competed.

Jake Debacher, Lima, Ohio, who has competed in several Congresses, led in singles with 642, followed by Ira Heitler of Sunbury, Pa., 632.

The Penn Batteries of New Philadelphia, Ohio, was the early leader in five-man competition, with 2792.

Sporting Around the Hub

Yale Swimmers Here Tonight

Yale's varsity swimming team, which has won every dual meet this year but one, will attempt to return to its mastery over Harvard at the Indoor Athletic Building pool tonight. Harvard broke the Elis 13-year string of 163 straight victories in March, 1937, and repeated last year. Yale this year, however, is a pronounced favorite to win the Eastern Intercollegiate Swimming League title, and has five-straight league wins to its credit.

* * *

Don Budge and Fred Perry play the second match of their country-wide tour for the "world's professional tennis championship" at the Garden tonight. Budge took only 49 minutes to polish off Perry 6—1, 6—3, 6—0 in the opener at Madison Square Garden, New York, last night. The feature match tonight will follow an exhibition singles tussle between Ben Gorchakoff and Walter Senior. In the doubles Budge will team with Senior, and Perry with Gorchakoff.

* * *

The Junior Olympics defeated the "97" Club, 5-3; the Club Marquette beat the Medford Hockey Club, 6-3; Hyde Shoe took the measure of Mt. Hood H. C., 2-1; the Amesbury Maple Leafs iced Heggie Steel, 2-0; and the Providence Sandbaggers swamped the Peabody Town Team, 12-0 in the first-round competition in the N. E. A. A. A. U. championship hockey tournament at the Arena last night. These winners will enter the quarter-final round Monday with three teams that drew first-round byes, Nashua, Springfield, and Barre, Vt.

* * *

Tom Kanaly, who runs the annual patriots' Day Marathon from Hopkinton to Boston for the B. A. A., revealed the other day that about a half a dozen runners were getting in some early practice for the long grind and on Feb. 22 had started over the course from Hopkinton.

* * *

For the first time in 11 years, tennis will be a major sport at the University of New Hampshire. John Conroy, present freshman basketball coach and former star there, will handle the sport. A meeting with Maine at Durham on April 19 opens a seven-match schedule.

* * *

Northeastern's varsity track team is in Orono to meet the University of Maine today. Heading the Husky contingent are Capt. Danny Miles in the high jump, Frank Mascianica in the 600, and Joe Gallant in the mile. Northeastern already holds victories over Tufts, Bates, and Brown in dual meets.

* * *

The work of Johnny Byrne of Northeastern will be closely watched tonight as the Boston Olympics meet the Quebec Aces at the Arena in the first of a two-game series. Johnny is the first of several standout college stars to join the O's this season, and his abilities may be used as a yard-stick to judge the caliber of the talent available for the locals for next year. If he turns out as well as Cliff Thompson, the Olympics will have a good prospect for next year. Other college stars who may be connected with the club by next season are Capt. Austie Harding of Harvard, and Capt. Al Carvelli of Boston University.

* * *

Lynn English and New Bedford meet at the Tech Hangar tonight for the Eastern Massachusetts high school basketball championship, following the semifinal round last night which saw the former defeat Lynn Classical 21-16, and the latter beat Somerville 41-30. The winner of tonight's game will get a bid to the New England tournament to be held at Springfield next week. Bassick and Central High Schools of Bridgeport, Conn., have already gained berths in the tournament by reaching the finals of the Connecticut Class A tourney.

* * *

Dartmouth's swimming team closed its season last night with 59-16 Eastern League victory over Navy in the Hanover pool. The Indians took every first place but one.

* * *

The sixth New England badminton championships will start at the University Club next Friday morning

G. C.

Coast Scorer Clips Record

PORTLAND, Ore., March 11 (CP)—Sports writers thumbed through record books after Portland's 9-2 victory over Spokane Clippers Wednesday night and came up with the information that Louis Holmes of Portland had broken the Pacific Coast Hockey League individual scoring mark and tied the National Hockey League figure.

Three goals and two assists gave the former Edmonton player a total of 73 points for the 48-game schedule. That topped by 19 the former high of 54 points first set by Bernie Morris of Seattle in the old Pacific Coast League and the 53-point modern mark set by Clint Smith with Vancouver Lions before going to New York Rangers a few years back.

Holmes' mark tied the N. H. L. scoring record chalked up by Cooney Weiland with Boston Bruins in 1930 but Referee Bill Shaver said if a disputed point was awarded Holmes, the Buc centerman would top that mark.

Before the game Aubrey Webster told Shaver he had been credited with an assist that should have gone to Holmes in the game at Vancouver last Friday. Shaver said he would try to have the point added to Holmes' total.

And Talking of . . . Soccer

By R. Maillard Stead

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Figures That Speak for Themselves

LONDON—This is a story without words. Or with only a few words, anyway. The rest of it comprising stark figures which tell, more eloquently than words could do, the dramatic tale of this season's ups and downs that led to the situation in the major British Soccer leagues as the leading half-dozen sides in each division settle down to a hard drive for victory in the last two months of the 1938-39 campaign, ending May 6.

We we have the statistical abstract of a great adventure story, a glowing tale of success and failure, for teams and individuals, of thrills and spills of moves and counter-moves, of divergent policies and significant trends.

Some striking phases of the narrative will come clearly to you, though they are not told at all. Such as the temporary eclipse of that celebrated London side, The Arsenal, which has enjoyed a most remarkable degree of success in the past 12 years or so.

In that period the "Gunners" have won the League championship five times, have won the Football Association Challenge Cup twice, and twice have been the runners-up in each of those competitions. Now, studying the top ends of the standings as they appeared in early March, we look in vain for the famous name. For The Arsenal has had a lean winter, compared with what it is accustomed to, in spite of the importation of a famous young Welsh international star, Bryn Jones, whose services were purchased from Wolverhampton Wanderers for the record high transfer fee of £14,000.

Wolverhampton Wanderers, the loss of Bryn Jones notwithstanding, show a most impressive League record this season. They began moderately enough, climbed a little, slid disconcertingly down eight places in the course of one month, rose twelve in the next, and then maintained consistent prominence as one of the pacemakers.

Here is, if I may put it so, a bird's eye view of seven months' arduous football in the major British Leagues:

English League

First Division

	Positions at the beginning of:						
	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March
Everton (14)	1	1	2	2	2	2	1
Wolverhampton Wanderers (2)	13	10	18	6	3	3	2
Derby County (13)	3	2	1	1	1	1	3
Middlesbrough (5)	2	11	5	8	5	5	4
Charlton Athletic (4)	5	16	6	4	6	7	5
Bolton Wanderers (7)	11	5	3	7	10	8	6
Second Division							
Blackburn Rovers (16)	2	2	3	3	1	1	1
Sheffield United (3)	9	8	6	4	3	2	2
Coventry City (4)	16	13	14	7	5	3	3
Sheffield Wednesday (17)	5	4	8	10	8	5	4
Newcastle United (19)	13	8	2	4	2	4	5
Fulham (8)	1	1	1	1	7	6	6
Third Division (Northern Section)							
Barnsley (-)	8	2	1	1	1	1	1
Doncaster Rovers (2)	16	4	6	3	4	4	2
Southport (16)	5	6	2	2	2	2	3
Bradford City (14)	10	9	10	8	3	3	4
Crewe Alexandra (8)	9	1	3	5	6	5	5
Hull City (3)	14	8	7	9	9	7	6
Third Division (Southern Section)							
Newport County (16)	6	3	1	1	1	1	1
Reading (6)	19	9	5	4	3	5	2
Crystal Palace (7)	1	2	3	2	2	2	3
Brighton & Hove Albion (5)	9	7	7	6	6	3	4
Queens' Park Rangers (3)	2	4	4	5	8	6	5
Notts County (11)	15	14	16	12	9	7	6
Scottish League							
First Division							
Glasgow Rangers (3)	1	2	2	1	1	1	1
Glasgow Celtic (1)	4	1	1	2	2	4	2
Aberdeen (6)	5	4	7	6	4	3	3
Heart of Midlothian (2)	7	7	5	3	3	2	4
Queen of the South (16)	3	3	3	9	6	5	5
Falkirk (4)	12	14	12	13	10	7	6

Figures in parenthesis show where the club finished last season. Barnsley's position is not given, because this club was relegated from the Second Division at the close of 1937-38.

Chess—By Frederick R. Chevalier

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

March 11, 1939

Problem No. 2121

By William B. Rice

Black, 6 Pieces

White, 6 Pieces

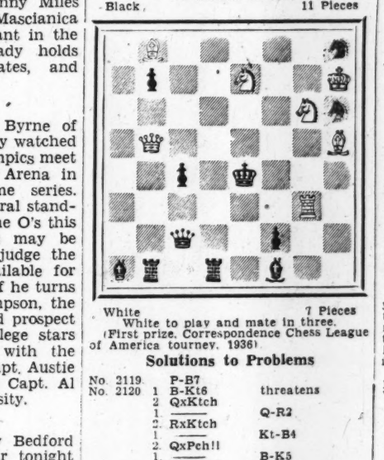
White to play and mate in two.

(First prize, Good Companion, May, 1915)

Problem No. 2122

By William B. Rice

Black, 11 Pieces



White, 7 Pieces

White to play and mate in three.

(First prize, Correspondence Chess League of America tourney, 1936)

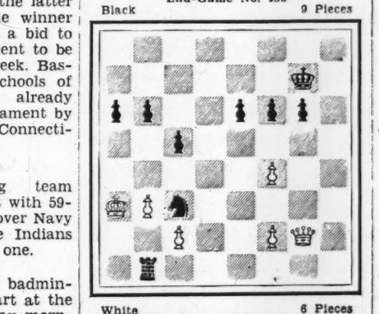
Solutions to Problems

No. 2119		P-B7	
No. 2120	1	B-Kt6	threatens
	2	QxKtch	
	1		Q-R2
	2.	RxKtch	
	1		Kt-B4
	2.	QxPch!!	
	1		B-K5
	2.	BxBch	
	1.		Kt-B3
	2.	R-Q3ch	

End-Game No. 449. White wins: 1 KtxBch, PxKt; 2 Q-R8ch!!, KxQ; 3 K-B7, Resigns.

End-Game No. 450

Black, 9 Pieces



White, 6 Pieces

White to play, Black to win

(Thornley-Griffith, London, 1903. Black wins brilliantly against White's best defense.)

Notes

Whenever a national tournament is planned, or funds are to be raised to send a team to play in the biennial international team tournaments, the need for a strong and truly national chess organization is apparent. The American Chess Federation, now in its fourth year of intensive chess promotion, has been showing a healthy and definite growth in individual, club, and state association membership, but if it is to take the lead in sponsoring national tournaments and in underwriting the expenses of teams sent abroad, it needs the support of every chess lover. Current members will be furnished the fourth yearbook of the federation, with over forty games from the Boston tournament carefully annotated by Fred Reinfeld. This in itself is worth the dollar membership fee. For further particulars write Ernest Gife, secretary, 1111 No. Tenth St., Milwaukee, Wis.

Another national organization of a different nature is the Correspondence Chess League of America, which, incidentally, is affiliated with the A. C. F. The league is basically a focal point for those interested in playing games by mail, and it publishes an excellent bulletin giving results of tournaments arranged and annotated games, and the like. Those who do not have ready access to a chess club can satisfy their desire for competition by entering one or more of the tournaments always in progress. W. F. James, 219 East Main Street, Cherokee, Iowa, is the secretary and will be pleased to answer inquiries.

"Chess Cameos"

Several times a year readers with very slight knowledge of the game, if any, write to the editor for advice and information. Invariably the suggestion is made that the reader find access to one of the many books aimed to help beginners master the early difficulties. "Chess Cameos," which has as its subtitle, "A treatise on the two-move problem," will be of decided help to the reader who would like to enjoy the problems published week after week. F. Bonner Feast, the author, begins his work with simple explanations of what a problem is, and then deals with various aspects of the two-move problem. David McKay Company, Philadelphia, are the publishers of the American edition, which lists for $1.25, contains about 150 diagrams and 90 pp.

This game, from the AVRO tournament, shows that Reshevsky is better able to cope with extreme time pressure than Flohr, who lost his way just before adjournment, when both players were short of time.

	Grunfeld Defense		Reshevsky	Flohr
Reshevsky	Flohr		Euwe	Landau
White	Black		White	Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	23	B-K4	R-K
2 P-QB4	P-KKt3	24	BxKt	PxB
3 Kt-QB3	P-Q4	25	Kt-K5	R-QB
4 Q-Kt3	P-QB3	26	R-K	R-K
5 Kt-B3	B-Kt2	27	P-KR3	R-K3
6 P-K3	Castles	28	P-B4	Q-K2
7 B-Q2	P-K3	29	R-QB	K-R2
8 B-Q3	P-QKt3	30	R-Kt4	Q-R5
9 CastlesKR	B-Kt2	31	Q-KB3	BxKt
10 QR-Q	QKt-Q2	32	BPxB	P-B4
11 PxP	KPxP	33	R-B7ch	K-Kt
12 P-K4	PxP	34	Q-B3	R-QB3
13 KtxP	KtxKt	35	RxR	BxR
14 BxKt	Kt-B3	36	K-R	Q-B7
15 B-B2	Kt-Q4	37	QxB	Q-B8ch
16 KR-K	R-K	38	K-R2	Q-B5ch
17 P-Q3	Q-Q2	39	K-Kt	QxPch
18 Q-R4	RxRch	40	K-R	Q-QxB
19 RxR	P-QR3	41	QxKtPch	K-R
20 R-QB	Q-Q3	42	QxPch	K-Kt
21 Q-Kt3	R-QB	43	Q-Kt6ch	K-R
22 P-QR4	P-B3		Black resigned	

The penalty for being great is that your losses may be given more prominence than your wins, simply because they are more rare. This is particularly true of top-notch masters like Euwe, whose only loss in the recent Hastings tournament is given below.

	Grunfeld Defense		Euwe	Landau
Euwe	Landau		Euwe	Landau
White	Black		White	Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	27	KR-K	RxB
2 P-QB4	P-KKt3	28	KtxR	Kt-Q6
3 Kt-QB3	P-Q4	29	Q-Q4	QxKt
4 Kt-B3	B-Kt2	30	KR-Q	Kt-K4
5 Q-Kt3	PxP	31	Q-Q5	Q-K7
6 QxBP	B-K3	32	R-R2	Kt-B6ch
7 Q-Kt5ch	Kt-B3	33	K-Kt2	Kt-K8ch
8 QxP	B-Q2	34	K-Kt	Kt-B6ch
9 Q-Kt3	R-QKt	35	K-R(a)	Kt-Q7
10 Q-Q	B-B4	36	QRxKt	B-K5ch
11 Q-R4	Q-Q2	37	K-Kt	Q-B6
12 P-QR3	Castles	38	QxB	QxQ
13 P-K3	Q-Q3	39	P-B7	Q-B3
14 B-Kt5	Kt-Q	40	R-Q7	K-Kt2
15 Castles	Kt-K3	41	R-K7	Q-B4
16 P-QKt4	P-QR4	42	R(Q)-Q7	K-B3
17 Kt-K5	P-B4	43	R-K3	Q-B8ch
18 Kt-B4	Q-B2	44	K-Kt2	Q-B3ch
19 KtPxBP	Kt-Kt5	45	R-B3ch	K-Kt2
20 P-Kt3	KtxQP	46	R-K7	P-Kt4
21 PxKt	BxP	47	P-Kt4	P-R4
22 B-B4	P-K4	48	P-R3	PxP
23 KtxKP	BxKt(K4)	49	PxP	K-Kt3
24 P-B6	Q-Kt3	50	P-R4	P-B3
25 BxB	KtxB		Resigns	
26 Q-KB4	Q-B4			

(a) Escaping from complications that were not particularly advantageous to him. Euwe now refuses the draw and pays the penalty.

No Handshake

ROME (AP)—Italian tennis players in the future will not shake hands with their opponents in match play and will wear uniforms, under a ruling of the Fascist Tennis Federation. Reason for the no-handshake rule: to eliminate undesirable "intimacies" of the game.

Mrs. Vare Wins

BELLEAIR, Fla., March 11 (AP)—Glenna Collett Vare of Philadelphia defeated Dorothy Kirby of Atlanta, 3 and 2, yesterday in the finals of the annual Belleair Women's Golf Tournament.

College Basketball

By the Associated Press

Loyola (Chicago) 50, Toledo 46.
Carnegie Tech 38, Temple 36.
Detroit 43, John Carroll 28.

Eastern Amateur League Hockey

Atlantic City 3, Hershey 1.

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Schools—Colleges
Home Study

Young Cyclers Tested and Registered at School

Parents—Teachers
Students

A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page





Above—Brakes and Wheel Alignment Receive Special Attention in the Bicycle Testing Lanes in Chicago Schools. Upper Right—Correct Hand Signals for Stopping and Turning Are Part of the Bicycle Safety Instruction. Lower Right—Chicago Pupils Registering Their Bicycles by Model and Serial Number. This Is Also Part of the Pupil-Run Safety Program in the Chicago Schools.

Students Run Registration Bureau

Test Bicycles, Also Teach Rules for Traffic Safety And Are They Strict!

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

Chicago school children who ride bicycles are learning to be pedal perfect when it comes to maneuvering safely in traffic. As part of the program for safety education, bicycle testing lanes, which are as rigid in their requirements as those operated by the city for automobiles, have been established in many of the grade and high schools here.

The safety lanes were organized to supplement the school lessons on bicycle safety in an effort to eliminate the mounting accidents involving these vehicles. Student bicycle owners, especially those who ride back and forth to school, after receiving lessons in correct traffic procedure and observances, are required to submit to the scrutiny of student testers. In the grade schools these lanes are under the direction of the safety patrol boys.

Severe Student Tests to Pass

Each owner is required to register his vehicle with the name of the model and serial number. Then follows a check of brakes, headlight, taillight, spokes and wheel alignment, tires, horn or bell, carrier or basket, back-stand or side stand, and fenders. Very few bicycles pass the first tests. "Faulty brakes" is the most frequent charge from the student inspectors. Lack of proper lighting equipment is second in the list of faults, since a white headlight and at least a reflecting red taillight are required for night riding. Unless the horn or bell is audible for at least 200 feet the offending bike also fails to pass the test. (Sirens and other shrill whistles are outlawed.) Eagerness to secure the coveted safety registration card sends the owners scurrying home to the oil cans and screw drivers, so that by the second or third time through most of them are given the official "O. K."

Since it was found that many students had not so much as even oiled their brakes, they are also being urged to respect their bicycles as mechanical equipment, just as they would an automobile. They are taught to keep them in good order, how to make minor adjustments and repairs, and how to tighten nuts and bolts, especially since "general looseness" has been a frequent black mark against their vehicles.

Traffic Lessons

In the traffic lessons themselves, special attention is given to the common arm signals used by motorists, which also apply to cyclists. The riders are also supplied with a list of safety rules which urge that they always give a hand signal when stopping or turning. Use of their warning signal when approaching pedestrians and intersections is urged, and carrying other passengers is severely frowned upon. Other rules are:

Keep to the right and close to the curb or side road.

Never squeeze between two automobiles.

Look out for cars pulling out from parking places.

When drivers of cars coming from the rear sound horns to pass, pull over to right and let them pass.

Don't speed, race, or weave in and out of traffic.

Never try to pass automobiles ahead of you.

Don't coast in traffic or make sudden stops.

Ride on streets where traffic is light.

Dismount and walk across dangerous intersections.

Always park on the sidewalk.

Bernice Stevens

The PTA of Whittier School

Shows Racial Groups Co-operating for Mutual Benefit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Denver, Colo.

Whittier School, one of the Denver public schools, enrolls 93 per cent negro children. It is located in a part of the city where there is a transient population and many families are on relief.

Notwithstanding, the Parent-Teacher Association in this school not only meets its membership quota each year but in addition, turns in a very fine subscription list for the PTA magazine.

How does this, one of the youngest organizations in the city, achieve this high standard when only 50 per cent of the mothers are active?

Harmony Between School and PTA

"There is complete harmony between the school and this organization," says Mrs. Mayne Manly, the president, a negro, "and the negro women and white mothers work together because they have an understanding of the wider vision of life their children are getting from the school."

Mrs. Manly's husband is a successful negro lawyer and is also the president of the Cosmopolitan Club, Denver, a fact of more than local interest in these times when an understanding of racial viewpoints is essential.

Before her marriage, Mrs. Manly was the head of the Phyllis Wheatley Young Woman's Christian Association in Denver (the branch for negro women and girls). She is a college woman and has the intelligence and social outlook which fits her to lead a mother's group composed of both white and negro women.

In this work she has the counsel of the school principal, Miss Lila O'Boyle, white.

Eight years ago when Miss O'Boyle took the principalship of Whittier she was confronted with a serious racial problem which affected the community.

However it did not take her long to discover that the negro children were trying in every way to be like the minority white children in the school.

This mimicry led them to refuse to sing the lovely old songs of their race, like Old Black Joe, favorites of the whites.

Forthwith, Miss O'Boyle began to study how best to overcome this lack of pride in their race, and she concluded not only the children, but their parents must be helped to see that they have a definite contribution to give to life.

Her first step in this direction was the organization of a Parent-Teacher Association which is governed by both white and negro women.

"It will never work," people told this principal, but the mothers themselves wrote into the constitution the goal they wanted to work toward, namely, "to promote peace, harmony, and co-operation in the general welfare of the community."

It is an unwritten law that the honor of presidency is given alternately to a negro and a white woman, and the group has been a success from the first.

In recent years, in addition to routine business the organization sponsors a first-aid class taught by someone from the local Red Cross, a class for mothers of pre-school children, a children's chorus and a mothers' chorus composed of negro women.

The two choruses are trained by a professional, furnished by the Adult Education Bureau, and are taught to sing in an interpretive way, the negro spirituals.

They have learned to do this with such artistry that the mothers' chorus appears on the finest club and church programs in Denver. In fact, it has appeared on so many programs that their costumes are frayed, and at present the organization they represent is working to raise money with which to purchase new garments.

Raising Standards

Gradually, the morale of the community has been raised.

Rarely does a child from this neighborhood appear in juvenile court. If Miss O'Boyle finds a boy or girl apparently heading toward delinquency she takes the case up with her Parent-Teacher group.

There is the case of Roger, an orphan negro boy who was fast becoming delinquent because no one cared. Miss O'Boyle assumed responsibility, went before the parent group and pointed out that all Roger needed was the background of a good home. A couple who had no children took him, and he responded in every way to their interest in him, later in time of need contributing financial support.

And so in Whittier School district where the average family has from six to eight, the Parent-Teacher Association has become a vital factor in their lives.

M. F. McE.



They Learn by Running a Town

Canadian Pupils Build a Miniature Prairie Town as Part of Project

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Regina, Sask.

A guide to child education, an exercise in the art of citizenship, initiative and practical living, has been developed in a project worked out by a Saskatchewan school-teacher, Miss Mary Gibson, of Limerick town school. The scheme has won the praise of the Hon. J. W. Estey, Saskatchewan Minister of Education, and of Inspector P. B. Murphy, of the inspectorate in which Miss Gibson's school is located.

The scheme involved the construction and operation of a miniature prairie town, which Miss Gibson christened Scholarton. It comprised 24 buildings—bank, garage, municipal hall, theater, stores, churches, post office and homes.

Pupils of Miss Gibson, from grades five, six, and seven, in the Limerick public school, engaged in the exercise and operation of Scholarton. In this way, the children learned practical lessons in citizenship and the operation of their municipality and government.

Well organized, the enterprise meant that each child took a share in the erection of the miniature town. The child that did the work owned the building, and so became a municipal ratepayer.

After the building was finished, the class was organized as a law-making body. A nominating convention was held and suitable candidates were named for Mayor and councilors. Then came discussions on election campaign, which was followed by election speeches from the candidates. Lessons were given on voting, how to mark ballots, and other information concerning elections. Then election officials were appointed, following which came election day.

With the election completed, the municipal council was organized at its first meeting. Appointed were such municipal officials as health officer, constable, librarian, secretary-treasurer. A code of law was set up, which was concerned with the general management of the classroom. Council meetings then became weekly occurrences, and each week monitors for the cleaning and tidying of the room were appointed and checks were issued for "payment" for this and the work of other officials.

Elections were held each month so that each child had an opportunity of serving in some official post.

A system of rewards and fines was instituted, agreed upon by the council, each child being credited if he obeys and fined if he disobeys. The fines and credits are made of "money", and in the Scholarton bank each child could deposit his gains.

Lessons on municipal institutions and their value and work, on good homes, safety, and traffic laws were part of the program.

The operation of the miniature town played a valuable part in bringing home to the pupils various phases of practical living. For instance, in language, the pupil got training in the making of election speeches and in discussions. Writing and handling of letters were a part of the operation of the post office. Handling of the "money" gave practical instruction in arithmetic and banking. The application of color schemes in buildings and their painting and furnishing gave instruction in home economics. Health habits came in for discussion in the appointment of a municipal health officer. So other phases of practical instruction were outlined in similar channels, all of them part of the operation of Scholarton.

"If such an enterprise is to be a success the work and play must be fair," said Miss Gibson. "There must never be an overcrowding of activities. New ideas should be introduced gradually. The teacher should be enthusiastic and sympathetic, and the child and teacher must become friends and co-workers in a harmonious realm of industry.

"The child is given an opportunity to become an active part of the classroom. He has the opportunity to develop his initiative, to share in the responsibilities in the classroom and to become a more efficient and useful citizen of the future."

Inspector Murphy, commenting on Miss Gibson's scheme, said: "In all probability, Scholarton represents one of the most successful efforts yet made to work out a program of activity suitable for public school grades. The various subjects of the curriculum are correlated with every phase of the undertaking. In this classroom the need for definite skills is quite apparent if the ambitions of the students are to be realized.

"Discipline is largely a matter of interest. And the parents display fully as much enthusiasm as the children. The latent powers of the child are brought into play constantly. Education in this room is a process of living rather than a preparation for a future life."

Varied Social Life Is Wise Provision For Pre-School Child

By Barbara B. Paine

II

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A child's first social experience if it is not a party is likely to be an afternoon at a friend's home, with Mother far away. If the child is shy, Mother had better stay around for the first visit. Even if Mother disappears prematurely, a cookie will often work wonders. Children love to have afternoon visitors, and generally their play does not need supervision, although pandemonium has a strong tendency to break loose unless the children are kept pretty busy. When my children have visitors, I always stay home for reasons of policy; most parents much prefer to send their darlings to homes where a sharp but unobtrusive eye is kept on all the proceedings.

To have supper out is a favorite occupation of young childhood. When we have little visitors, they are fed the same meal that our children would otherwise receive, but I often let them eat by candlelight,—a great thrill to the children and no expense to me because it uses up old candle-ends. I also may donate a small lollipop or piece of candy at the conclusion of the meal to add a party aura. After supper the children are read to until the blessed arrival of their parent. If you wish to entertain agreeably for the children and effortlessly for yourself you can ask a child over for lunch and return him to the parental fold immediately thereafter.

Overnight And Week Ends

Five-year-olds occasionally spend the night away from home, and this is the Thrill of Thrills. If the child has never done it before, it is especially important to make the whole period following supper filled with sweetness and light. (I once read, by request, to a tender-hearted little visitor a story about young animals who were separated from their mothers. Although the animal family was reunited in the end, the little boy was so upset that he cried for his mother the instant he was put to bed and finally had to be taken home, to his own unutterable chagrin.) Needless to say, overnight visitors are taboo at this age unless the visiting child can have his own room.

A planned social life for small children has these elements,—one or two real parties each year for each child; perhaps several excursions with several whole families often on the line of old-fashioned picnics; and about one afternoon a week of special companionship. In a family of several children it is often hard to distribute opportunities for visitors evenly, but of course it is a fundamental piece of fairness.

Valuable Lessons

The young child who can visit with naturalness, mind his table manners in company, and make his farewells with assurance is well on the way to becoming a poised adult, sure of himself and his behavior in all surroundings, and able to make friends with ease. The manners aspect of visiting is one of its most constructive elements. The four-year-old can master some such simple formula as shaking hands with hostess and child and saying, "Good-bye and thank you." The five-year-old will find visiting a great place to exercise those "pleases" and "thank yous" so often mentioned at home and with such little apparent effect. If he has had the proper training, the six-year-old should be a good guest, remembering his manners without any reminding, eating all that is on his plate without comments, and behaving in general like a civilized human being instead of a little savage.

Part I of this article ran last Saturday.

Two Musical Card Games

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

To play a game and learn something at one and the same time is having both a bird in the hand and two in the bush, or what you will. Leonard Adams of Buffalo, a teacher of music, has developed two simple card games designed to improve one's knowledge of musical notation.

Especially are they of interest to those who are studying music. While very elementary musically, they can help one learn to read musical notes and musical note values in a most delightful manner. To formulate words from musical notes and to grasp a technic in instantly recognizing and evaluating fractions in the form of musical time values, is the gist of both these games.

The Musical Analogue game is a sort of musical lexicon. An analogue is a word corresponding to another in a different language; for instance, notes placed in the spaces of the treble staff of music, can be arranged so as to spell the English word F-A-C-E. By using from three to seven-letter words, according to the difficulty one wishes to play, it is possible to form over one hundred words from the combination of notes, with the cards of this game.

The Rhythm game, which calls for quick calculating in fractions, is somewhat of a brain teaser. The mental adding of four different fractional values is the feat. Musically, the instantaneous recognition of musical fractions is a foundation of good sight reading. From the entertainment and amusement point of view, on the other hand, both these games allow for a great deal of fun and humor in exposing one's method and process of thinking.



Main Street in Scholarton, the Miniature Prairie Town Designed, Built, and Run by Pupils of the Limerick (Saskatchewan) Public School. The Pupils as Owners of the Buildings Became Taxpayers. They Served in the Town Government, Ran Their Bank, Paid and Received "Wages" of Toy Money. The Activities Called for Vigorous Use of the Three R's as Well as Training in Citizenship.

Hobby Show and an Art Program

A leisure-time exhibit in which students participated was sponsored recently by a junior high school P. T. A. The object of the exhibit was to encourage worthy use of leisure time by boys and girls, and to stimulate interest in hobbies which might be continued in later years. Many types of collections and achievements were represented in the exhibits. Collections of stamps, coins, and minerals; needlework of all kinds; wood and soap carvings; airplane and boat models; drawings and paintings; mounted birds; and other entries representing the interests of teen-age boys and girls were shown. Visitors to the exhibit were charged an admission fee.

An art appreciation program is being sponsored by another Parent-Teacher Association in an effort to make its members more art conscious. Exhibits of art masterpieces, for which an admission fee is charged, constitute an important feature of the project. Study and discussion groups are presenting art as existing not only in paintings, but in all phases of everyday living. Special emphasis is being placed on art in homemaking.—National Congress Bulletin.

David Went to Dancing School

The Parent

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Dear Parents:

How many of you have gone through the experience of trying to convince a 12-year-old boy that dancing school is good for him? Our troubles in this respect with David were no humorous ones of the Penrod variety. His objections to attending dancing school each week for two years were stormy and obviously sincere.

Chief among them was the fact that he didn't like girls. He has no sister, and most of our friends have only sons, and his social contacts with girls had been slight. We, of course, counted on dancing school to clear up, or help, this situation.

It did not seem to, however, and we became almost convinced that perhaps we were intensifying David's dislike for social activities in which girls took part. We pointed out to him that later, when he was older and dances were the accepted form of entertainment in his group, he might feel out of things. He was certain that this would not be the case; so certain that this year we did not send him to dancing school.

We still continued to wonder whether we had done the right thing in making him go in the first place, and if after having done so, we had been right in letting him drop out now. This week we had our answer, and if other parents are passing through similar trials, our experience as a whole, may be helpful to them. For David came home from school and said quite casually that he would like to go to the Girl Scout dance next Friday. Almost everyone in his grade was going, he said, and he wanted to be able to discuss the party with the rest of them. With no I-told-you-sos, we consented; and David manfully confessed to us that he is very glad that he knows how to dance. "Larry would like to go too, but he has never learned how to dance, so he's afraid to go," said David.

We can see now that had we allowed David's antisocial attitude toward girl and boy activities to grow during the last two years, he would be much unhappier now. We learned the hard way, with many doubts en route, and I am hopeful that this may point the way for other parents.

(Mrs.) B. S. H.

Helpful PTA Meetings

Michigan

Dear Editor and Parent Friends:

The many articles in the Monitor regarding PTA work recall some helpful points which I received from PTA work while our children were in the grade schools. I remember two meetings in particular as being very helpful.

One was conducted by a teacher who had spent a summer at a nursery school in the East. This nursery was for children from 15 months to 5 years of age. Here the little ones were taught to set table, dress themselves, and to co-operate with others in play and work. She told us of a stairs which went up to a platform and how one teacher devoted her entire time to guiding the little ones up and down these steps. She suggested that we mothers devote about 20 minutes a day letting the toddler exercise on the stairs. This they feel satisfies a spirit of adventure which the toddler seems to have and also provides needed exercise.

The second meeting was conducted by a mother. She was not a speaker (in fact said it was her first attempt to face and talk to an audience and she was very shy), but due to her great success as a mother of two children she had been invited to tell of her actual work with her boys. It seems that she had a number of neighbor boys who had little play interest in their own home, so she and her husband had equipped their basement as a workshop for a group of six or seven boys. These youngsters spent their evenings in the basement workshop and with the help of this mother and father carried on all kinds of craft work.

Once a month our PTA held a party in the evenings, so that the fathers could attend. The most successful party was one in which the parents played while the children looked on (seated in small chairs on the platform). There were all kinds of community games, contests, and community singing. Just a very informal meeting and I think the children enjoyed it as much as the parents. When we had evenings for the parents, it was always planned to hold the meetings as early as 7:30 so the parents who had to bring small children with them could get home early.

I have enjoyed so many helpful hints from the meetings I could scarcely speak of them all, but these particular meetings meant more to me than all the rest.

The Monitor articles regarding PTA work have been interesting, and would like to hear from others who are attending PTA meetings. What kind of meetings are most helpful to you? (Mrs.) V. A. P.

When You Write to the Parent Column

If those of you who typewrite your letters will type them double space and on one side of the paper only, it will be a great help and perhaps speed along their delivery. You see, all letters that are typed single space, or written on both sides of the paper have to be copied over in this department.

We pass along these suggestions, believing that you would be only too glad to carry them out if you knew how much easier it makes the preparation of the column at this end. Of one thing, however, you may be sure—your letters are always welcome whether they be written by hand or on the typewriter.—Editor of The Parent.

A Saturday Column

A Young Shelley

If I could be a leaf,
What I wouldn't do:
I'd ride on the wind through the great round world,
And go where the great wind blew.

Bobby Johnson, 12 years.

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The Home Forum

The Spell of "Shell Shock"

LET me hasten to make clear that the term, appearing as the title of this article, has no connotation whatsoever of war or of its casualties. It is really a very innocent term, applied on Sanibel Island to those who fall under the spell of shell gathering,—a mental state which touches the great majority of those who seek this low-lying island, just off the coast, back of Fort Myers, Florida. Peace established, and all anxiety abated, it is my purpose to relate how two staid personages fell under the spell which the myriads of shells seem to cast over those who visit this isolated island.

In the first place, it should be said that the island itself, some fifteen miles long and three to five miles wide, is composed entirely of coquina, of the fine sand produced by the grinding up of countless sea shells by the restless tides which at every flood roll up anew windrows of shells, sometimes vast in extent, especially after a heavy storm. The warm waters of the Gulf of Mexico and a favorable bottom make this region one of the world's most productive gardens of the various forms of shellfish.

It is said that more than four hundred varieties of shellfish inhabit these waters. Here live certain types which are found in no other portion of the globe; and, in consequence, here come shell hunters from other lands searching for the rare specimens to some of which they attach prices that to the uninitiated seem fabulous. How could any sea shell be worth three hundred dollars? Yet tradition says that this price has been paid for perfect specimens of certain rare varieties. So much by way of introduction.

* * *

JANUARY HAD GONE nearly half its length when we found ourselves comfortably domiciled in a modest cottage on unique Sanibel Island. Our cottage squarely faced the Gulf and was near enough to its restless tide to enable us to enjoy the gentle lapping of the waves in time of peace. And, when the sea was lashed by a heavy wind, we had an excellent illustration of what booming waves can do. Now it should be made clear that we came to Sanibel, not for shells or for the sport of sea-fishing which draws many visitors. We came for rest and peace, to bask in the warm sun, to revel in the semitropical scene for a portion of our annual vacation.

But things fell out somewhat differently than we had planned. Immediately upon our arrival, it became eviden that the visitors in the various cottages were hopelessly shell-shocked. Shell-talk was in the atmosphere! At table, when we met a guest in our walks, in the quiet tête-à-tête in the evening, always the conversation, no matter upon what subject it started, reverted to the dominant topic —"shells."

The beach is the natural excursion ground for visitors; for the interior of the island with its swamps of mangrove, its vast savannas overgrown with coarse rushes, offers little inducement to the pedestrian. But the beach, stretching far up and down, now almost covered by the swelling tide, now wide and inviting as the waters recede, offered an attraction not to be denied.

* * *

WE STARTED OUT innocently enough. Our set tasks of the morning accomplished, recreation in the open was the thing. Again in the afternoon, as the day began to wane, we tramped the smooth reaches. And, remember, the way always lay between windrows of shells. In places these heaps and windrows were knee-deep with shells of many varieties, washed clean by the ceaseless waves. Now, under such circumstances, what normally happens? Why, one begins to observe the beauty of countless shells of many shapes and colors lying at one's feet.

Then one day, as we sauntered along shore, a young man from the Great City, who had already succumbed to the spell upon a previous visit, met us and gave the names of various types lying all about us, as we slowly moved along. That was enough! The work was done, and from then onward our hours of leisure found us on the beach questing for some new and rare variety. "Beachcombers" and "Beachnuts" were terms we heard applied to these novices in their first experience of shell gathering.

* * *

SHELL HUNTING HAS its commercial phase. The natives are by no means oblivious to the opportunities to make a fair competence from the gathering of these offerings of the sea. Accordingly, in the half-light of early morning, long before sunrise, you would see shadowy forms stealing rapidly along the beach, usually in pairs, one following the windrow left by high tide during the night, the other skirting the water's edge for any rare specimens just washed up by the restless tide. The large shells are sold for commercial purposes; the smaller and rarer ones are purchased by "shell-shocked" visitors or by merchants who deal in these novelties in various city resorts. And so we passed our days, adopting the language of the shell-conscious, and finding shell gathering withal a gentle and rather fascinating pastime.

Professional conchologists, too, are here at Sanibel, representing some of the natural history museums of the large cities. Not satisfied with what the tide brings in, twice a week in a broad-beamed ketch they go offshore to dredge the bottom of the Gulf for fresh and rare specimens. Now and then a baby octopus or a green seahorse is found in the mass brought up from the bottom. This, however, goes beyond our reach of interest. We still search the beach.

How quickly one gathers new words, or words with new connotation, under such circumstances. Donax, pecten, tent-olive, lion's-paw, Junonia, spangler, paper fig, whelk, Scotch bonnet, et cetera, et cetera, were soon as familiar as the names of flowers in our summer garden.

When the day came to call our motor and leave our peaceful retreat, we had without discussion arrived at a firm determination to make Tarpon Springs a calling place in our excursion about the Peninsula State. And so, instead of heading south at once over the Tamiami Trail to elegant Miami, we turned directly northward, our destination the city of the sponge gatherers. And we are glad that we did. It was during the celebration of Epiphany which the Greek sponge divers religiously observe.

* * *

THE ROADSTEAD WAS crowded with their sturdy craft, decorated in many brilliant colors, a fascinating picture. Strong, dark-skinned men crowded the street, the men who go out over the rough water for weeks on end to pluck from the bottom the curious animal we term "sponge." To market they come with their fare, cleansed and ready for the buyers. Tarpon Springs is one of the world's greatest sponge markets, and on sales day the mart is a lively place. These divers bring up many objects besides sponges. Curious and rare shells are found in a variety of species, some of extreme rarity.

Can you not believe that the shops along the quay are veritable museums of the sea's most attractive products? Purses of shell lovers are quickly depleted, under these circumstances. Of the many rare specimens we procured, my prize was a beautiful chambered nautilus. From boyhood, Holmes' poem had fascinated me. Now, for the first time, I possessed the marvelous shell which inspired the poet.

As we drove away from this interesting city by the sea, my heart was singing, while my lips were saying:

"Build thee more stately mansions, O my soul,
As the swift seasons roll!
Leave thy low-vaulted past!
Let each new temple, nobler than the last,
Shut thee from heaven with a dome more vast,
Till thou at length art free,
Leaving thine outgrown shell by life's unresting sea!"

The chambered nautilus, as it grows, builds one cell after another, shutting itself off from the last by a well-wrought partition. My prize possession, now resting on my study table, is my chambered nautilus, beautiful for its many lovely tints; but even more precious for the inspiring example in seeking loftier aspirations. My next quest is for the paper-shell nautilus, a daintier and rarer variety, more fragile, but not more beautiful.

ALBERT FIELD GILMORE

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by
MARY BAKER EDDY
An International Daily Newspaper
Published daily except Sundays and holidays

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication, should be addressed to

THE EDITORIAL BOARD OF
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
One, Norway Street
Boston, Mass.

Member of the Associated Press
The Associated Press reserves the right to all telegraph and local news credited to it or not otherwise credited.
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The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable at newsstands.
Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:
One year ....$12.00 Three months ..$3.00
Six months ....$6.00 One month $1.00
Single Copies, 5 Cents
Cost of remailing Monitors:
United States: 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.
Foreign, including Canada, Newfoundland and Pan-American countries: 1½ cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

NEWS OFFICES
WASHINGTON: 1287-1293 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.
EASTERN: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
PACIFIC: 625 Market Street, San Francisco.
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA: 210 West Seventh Street, Los Angeles.
EUROPEAN: Clarence House: 4 Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1.
PARIS: Elysée Building, 56 Faubourg St.-Honoré.
BERLIN: Katharinenstrasse 27, Halensee I.
GENEVA: 16 rue du Mont Blanc.
BUDAPEST: Esterhazy 17.
AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND: Perpetual Trustees Buildings, 100-104 Queen Street, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.

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Published by
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Publishers of
The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille Editions), Christian Science Quarterly.



By Courtesy of The Art Institute of Chicago, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A CHINESE IMPERIAL JADE CUP

JADE has been held in the highest esteem by the Chinese for centuries, and many of the earliest Chinese objects in our museums are made of jade, carved and polished with exquisite care. It is seldom that jades of the last few hundred years show the remarkable sense of line and form, or the skillful craftsmanship of two thousand years ago. Later tendencies have generally been toward over-elaboration and showiness, with a mechanical glitter on the polished surfaces. Nevertheless, jades of all periods have been considered fitting gifts for the emperor, and thus great stores of jade have accumulated in imperial palaces.

This jade cup, a recent gift to the Art Institute of Chicago, bears the seal of the Ch'ien Lung period, 1736-1795 A. D. The great emperor was a noted collector, and it is said that this cup came from the summer palace in Jehol. Imperial seals are easy to counterfeit and are used with the greatest freedom by dealers to "authenticate" objects of very dubious antiquity, but there seems to be no reason to doubt the authenticity of this cup. It is unique in design and quality of carving, and is, indeed, almost paper-thin. The three pieces, cup, lid, and stand, weigh together just under eight ounces, and stand about nine and one half inches high. The color is a very light greenish gray, quite translucent, becoming almost opalescent in the carvings on the lid and bowl. The stand has a lotus foot and cap and is made in three pieces. The handle is a separate piece attached to the lid, but the hanging rings are carved from the same piece as the bowl.

One wonders how such a gossamer thing could have been used. Doubtless its only purpose was a subtle compliment to the emperor.

CHARLES FABENS KELLEY

The Invader

SPRING snow was the invader, cruel and still,
Driving in through the night, its barricades
Thrown high once more against the spring, its will
Pressing down slow weight on the tender blades
Of grass, and bending the crocus cups to spill
Their gold—At dawn, a sky the color of lead
Arched dismally above the beleaguered land.
From the south windows, we threw out the bread
For hungry robins, and we watched them stand
On one foot, with the other tightly pressed
Behind the feathers fluffed to shield the breast.
The sun came out at last; fantastic spires
Toppled, and snowy bridges fell, and wall
Pushed over wall. The slowly creeping fires
Of green spread on the slopes that faced the sun.
We saw the last snow from the branches fall
And, through the shrinking drifts, the steady run
Of melted snow. Then, lifting from the cold,
A crocus cup we found—still held its gold.

GLENN WARD DRESBACH

That Rare Glimpse of Corsica

TRAMPING along the Corniche des Oliviers, on the heights above Nice, one sunny October afternoon, I paused to admire the effect of the purple-wine leaves of the persimmon ("ka-ki") trees against a deep blue sky. I looked back to the Baie des Anges, shimmering in the clear thin air, and blinked my eyes in amazement. True, one is bewitched more or less by the color and charm of the region traversed, when following that flinty old road that meanders between Saint Pierre de Féric and Saint Pancrace, but the vision before me could not have been born of enchantment. It was more than a *coup d'oeil féerique*. Out there on the horizon, in the midst of the Mediterranean Sea, was an island that definitely had not been there before. Quite vividly and distinctly its cliffs rose abruptly from the ocean waves that broke at the base. It seemed about eight miles away, where usually there was nothing but sea.

"It must be a mirage," I thought, "for there just isn't any land out there!"

Walking a little farther along the road that was slightly uphill, I turned again to look seaward. The fairy isle was still there, even clearer to the vision. One could see quite plainly the snow on the mountain peaks that rose beyond the cliffs. Then suddenly it occurred to me that I might, by some miracle, be seeing Corsica, though I knew that island is not visible from Nice, being a five hours' journey on the steamer. Still, it lay in that direction by the compass. I questioned a sunburnt peasant woman who was bent double collecting small black olives from the ground under the trees. She stood erect and looked seaward; then nodded.

"Mais oui, Madame, c'est bien la Corse!"

"Does one often see it?" I asked.

"Mais non, Madame. C'est rare, *très* rare. Mais des fois on peut. C'est toujours mauvais signe. On aura une tempête demain. Vous verrez!"

Sure enough! The storm came the next day, of almost tropical violence, accompanied by a vast disturbance of the ocean. But on that perfect day before the storm, by some unusual atmospheric condition, I had been granted a glimpse of Napoleon's birthplace.

I might tramp along the Corniche des Oliviers a thousand times, at various seasons, and never again strike that rare combination of atmosphere and sea and sky which would bring to view, in the midst of the Mediterranean, that mountainous and beautiful isle.

N. M.

How to Understand America

LET me confess from the outset that on my first visit to America in 1925, I made two major mistakes. . . .

In retrospect, I realise that I should have saved myself much resentful heart-burning if I had paid more attention to a warning given me shortly before I sailed by an English Professor attached to an American University, who had spent two years in learning to follow his own advice: "To understand America, wash out England and Oxford and all classical culture from your mind, and go out as a little child."

My second mistake was to enter the United States by way of Canada, creeping as it were through a back door into the uninviting shack-dotted emptiness of up-state New York, instead of sailing majestically up the Hudson straight into that fantastic vision of audacious splendour which is America's proudest gesture to the staid Old World. Journalistically the famous sky-line of New York has become a hackneyed story, staled by admiring repetition, but for a foreign traveller nothing can replace that first crashing impact of fearless magnificence upon his astounded senses. No nation has ever come so close, in the quality of its experimental achievements, to the scientific imagination of Leonardo da Vinci and his symbolic prophecy: "Man shall spread his wings and fly away like a mighty swan."—VERA BRITTAIN, in "Thrice a Stranger." (London: Gollancz. New York: Macmillan.)

Forever At-one-ment with God

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

CHRIST JESUS, the master Metaphysician and Way-shower, preached a full salvation from sin, disease, and death that is as practicable today as ever it was. His words found audience not only in the quiet sanctuary of the temple, but in the busy market place, upon the hillside, by the sea, in the homes of the wealthy, and in humble dwellings. The Word was spoken to all who cared to hear, and those who were receptive to his teachings, knew the joy of individual demonstration.

Jesus revealed God as immutable, infinite Spirit, and man as God's image and likeness, who experiences no change in the perfection of his being, and who is eternally conscious of his unity with the Father. Furthermore, the Way-shower consistently demonstrated the truth he taught, healing the sick, reclaiming the sinner, relieving the oppressed, and restoring life to the so-called dead. Lastly, through his own resurrection, he gave convincing, indisputable proof of the eternality of life. Thus did the Master reveal the real man to be the perfect, indestructible reflection of God, all-harmonious Life; and he proved this relationship throughout his earthly ministry.

In view of this, it is not surprising that Jesus imposed demands upon his followers—demands which are as imperative today as when he made them—that necessitate spiritualization of thought in those who would follow the Master. The Christian disciple must be willing to replace carnal-mindedness with spiritual-mindedness, to drop human will, false pride, a false sense of affection, personal likes and dislikes. Whatever is material errs, and hinders the seeker's growth Spiritward.

Jesus' commands must be followed faithfully, else the healing power of Truth cannot be demonstrated. The truth of being, taught by Jesus, cannot be purchased with money, nor can one bestow it on another. Spiritual consciousness, with "signs following" (Mark 16:20), can be attained only through consecrated individual endeavor. There is tremendous joy in striving for self-immolation, true forgiveness, and charity that sees good in all, and evil as unreal.

Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, has described God and man with a beautiful sincerity, simplicity, and humility that stir her students to reverence and love. How well she knew the continual struggle, the dark moments when man's at-one-ment with his Maker is scarcely discerned, as well as the many triumphs, the grand moments of humble, fervent, and joyous consecration to good!

In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," the textbook of Christian Science, Mrs. Eddy elucidates the teachings of Christ Jesus, and reveals them to be a demonstrable Science for all time. This book was the outgrowth of her consistent, prayerful thinking; her purity and selfless communion with God. That she gave her revelation to a world in need of spiritual enlightenment is cause for deep gratitude on the part of all students of Christian Science.

This is the invariable truth: God and man exist as perfect divine Principle and idea, perfect Father and perfect child, forever inseparable. On page 190 of the Christian Science textbook may be found the statement, "This mortal seeming is temporal; it never merges into immortal being, but finally disappears, and immortal man, spiritual and eternal, is found to be the real man." Having recognized true selfhood as existing in God, forever beyond the confines of mortal belief, the student of Christian Science is able to destroy the illusions of sickness, sin, disease, and death which arise from ignorance of God. Spiritual law, understood and applied, is translated into human experience, removing all that is unlike good.

The false belief of personal responsibility, so burdensome at times, is the effect of believing in an existence separate from God. It is a mistaken personal sense arising from the delusion that God cannot or is not willing to govern all that really exists. Yet man cannot be separated from divine Principle, which governs all and is infinite. God is; therefore His image exists. God is the only cause and creator, supplying all good to His creation. His distribution of good is universal, impartial, unlimited, and continuous.

The human concept that health, happiness, success, and progress are punctuated by reversals until finally terminated, is an erroneous one that is eliminated through spiritual understanding. Thus discord is replaced by harmony and poise; joy, freedom, and dominion are realized in human experience. While humankind is far from expressing the spiritual ideal, this ideal, man in God's likeness, is increasingly being made manifest. As one permits the fullness of the richness of Christ, Truth, to motivate his thought and conduct, the eternal truth of being is realized and demonstrated.

Consider the boundless wealth of spiritual ideas at hand to supply every human need! Consider the unlimited resources of Spirit upon which to draw! Thus health is brought into human experience; thus are progress and intelligent, joy-giving activity realized. We have all that God gives to use. The apostle said (I John 3:1), "Behold, what manner of love the Father hath bestowed upon us, that we should be called the sons of God."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

L'éternelle Union avec Dieu

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

LE CHRIST JÉSUS, le Conducteur et le Métaphysicien par excellence, prêchait à l'égard du péché, de la maladie, de la mort, un salut complet aussi praticable aujourd'hui qu'il l'a toujours été. Ses paroles trouvaient des auditeurs attentifs non seulement dans les paisibles cours du temple, mais sur les places publiques, aux pentes des montagnes, au bord de la mer, dans les demeures des riches et dans les foyers les plus humbles. La Parole était annoncée à tous ceux qui désiraient l'entendre; et si l'on était réceptif aux enseignements du Maître, on goûtait la joie de la démonstration individuelle.

Jésus révéla Dieu en tant qu'Esprit immuable, infini, et l'homme en tant qu'image et ressemblance divines, intact dans la perfection de son être, à jamais conscient de son unité avec le Père. De plus, le Conducteur démontrait sans relâche la vérité qu'il enseignait; il guérissait les malades, réformait les pécheurs, soulageait les affligés, rendait à la vie ceux qu'on disait morts. Finalement, par sa propre résurrection, il prouva d'une manière convaincante, indisputable, l'éternité de la vie. Ainsi le Maître révéla que l'homme réel est la parfaite, l'indestructible réflexion de Dieu, de la Vie entièrement harmonieuse — rapport dont il donna la preuve pendant tout le cours de son ministère terrestre.

Cela étant, on ne s'étonnera point que Jésus ait imposé à ses disciples des obligations — indispensables aujourd'hui comme elles l'étaient alors — qui nécessitent chez tous ceux qui veulent suivre le Maître la spiritualisation de la pensée. Le disciple chrétien doit être prêt à remplacer les tendances charnelles par les dispositions spirituelles; il doit renoncer de bon cœur à la volonté humaine, à l'orgueil, à un faux sens d'affection, aux préférences et aux antipathies personnelles. Tout ce qui est matériel s'écarte du bon chemin et entrave l'avance du chercheur poursuivant sa route vers l'Esprit.

Sans une fidèle obéissance aux commandements de Jésus, il est impossible de démontrer le pouvoir guérisseur de la Vérité. La vérité de l'être enseignée par Jésus ne s'acquiert pas à prix d'argent, et un humain ne saurait la donner à un autre. La conscience spirituelle avec les "signes qui la suivent" (Marc 16:20, version anglaise) ne s'obtient que par la consécration et les efforts individuels. Lutter pour parvenir à l'abnégation de soi, au vrai pardon, à la charité qui voit le bien chez tous et qui regarde le mal comme irréel — cela produit en nous une joie sans mesure.

Mary Baker Eddy, Découvreuse et Fondatrice de la Science Chrétienne, a décrit Dieu et l'homme avec une sincérité, une simplicité, une humilité merveilleuses, qui suscitent chez ses étudiants le respect et l'amour. Elle connaissait bien les luttes persistantes, les heures sombres où l'on discerne à peine l'union de l'homme avec son créateur; mais elle connaissait aussi les nombreux triomphes, les instants magnifiques où l'on se consacre au bien d'un cœur humble, fervent et joyeux.

Dans *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Ecritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*, livre de texte de la Science Chrétienne, Mrs. Eddy éluoide les enseignements du Christ Jésus et fait voir en eux une Science démontrable qui subsistera toujours. Ce livre était la résultante d'un penser logique dans les voies de la prière; il devait son existence à la pureté de l'auteur, s'oubliant elle-même pour communier avec Dieu. Qu'elle ait donné sa révélation à un monde qui avait grand besoin de lumières spirituelles, suscite chez tous les Scientistes Chrétiens une profonde reconnaissance.

Voici l'invariable vérité: Dieu et l'homme existent en tant que divin Principe et idée parfaite, Père parfait et enfant parfait, inséparables à jamais. A la page 190 du livre de texte Scientiste Chrétien, nous trouvons un passage qui dit: "Cette apparence mortelle est temporelle; elle ne se fond jamais dans l'être immortel, mais disparaît finalement, et l'homme immortel, spirituel et éternel, est révélé être l'homme réel." Ayant reconnu que le moi véritable existe en Dieu, à jamais au-delà des limites de la croyance mortelle, le Scientiste Chrétien peut détruire les illusions — maladie, péché, infirmités, mort — dues à l'ignorance concernant Dieu. Comprise et appliquée, la loi spirituelle se traduit dans l'existence humaine, dont elle écarte tout ce qui est dissemblable au bien.

La fausse croyance de responsabilité personnelle, quelquefois si pénible, provient de ce qu'on croit à une existence séparée de Dieu. C'est un sens personnel erroné dû à l'illusion que Dieu ne peut ou ne veut pas gouverner tout ce qui existe réellement. Cependant l'homme ne saurait être séparé du divin Principe infini qui gouverne toutes choses. Dieu est; donc Son image existe. Dieu est l'unique cause, le seul créateur, fournissant à Sa création le bien en abondance. Dieu dispense le bien d'une manière universelle, impartiale, illimitée et continue.

En général, les humains croient que la santé, le bonheur, le succès, les progrès sont interrompus par des revers qui finissent par y mettre un terme; mais la compréhension spirituelle élimine ce concept erroné. Ainsi les discords font place à l'harmonie, à l'équilibre mental; la joie, la liberté, la maîtrise se manifestent dans l'existence journalière. Si l'humanité est encore loin d'exprimer l'idéal spirituel, cet idéal — l'homme à la ressemblance de Dieu — se manifeste toujours davantage. A mesure qu'on accepte comme mobile de la pensée et des actes la plénitude du Christ, de la Vérité, on réalise et l'on démontre l'éternelle vérité de l'être.

Pensons à l'immense trésor d'idées spirituelles qui sont là pour subvenir à tout ce dont les hommes ont besoin! Réfléchissons aux ressources illimitées que nous offre l'Esprit! Ainsi la santé se trouve être l'apanage des humains; ils font des progrès, ils jouissent d'une activité intelligente, productrice de joie. Nous pouvons faire usage de tout ce que Dieu donne. L'apôtre a dit (1 Jean 3:1): "Voyez de quel amour le Père nous a aimés pour que nous soyons appelés enfants de Dieu!"

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications Scientistes Chrétiennes en français, écrire à La Société d'Edition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

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New England and Boston News

Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Nine

Closing Stocks Pages 12-14 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, SATURDAY, MARCH 11, 1939

Exchange Tells Boston to Ease Realty Burden

Property values shrinking under load of taxes, association warns; jubilee on Wednesday.

By W. Clifford Harvey
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

On the eve of its fiftieth anniversary celebration, to be held in the Hotel Statler next Wednesday, the Boston Real Estate Exchange today looked forward into the gathering gloom of "staggering taxation" and warned City officials that Boston's $1,437,561,700 investment in real estate demands a more equitable distribution of the tax burden.

Strange as it may seem, the Exchange declared, real estate, upon which more than $1,286,000,000 of the savings of Massachusetts residents are loaned through savings banks and co-operative banks alone, is "the least-organized and the least-safeguarded investment in the country." That is because the chief concern of the government towards real estate, the Exchange added, is as a source of revenue for carrying on its extravagant system of public service.

Looking back over 50 years of mounting taxes on property, which have shown a definite shrinkage in assessed valuations since the $1,972,000,000 peak of 1930, the Exchange envisaged the development of extreme danger to the City in the attitude of Boston officials regarding real estate as "an inexhaustible reservoir of tax revenues."

Stagger Under Burden

"Not only are commercial buildings, factories, and homes of the Commonwealth staggering under a burden of extreme taxation," said the Exchange," but these taxes constitute an alarming first lien upon all real estate. Owning a home in Roxbury, for instance, assessed at $10,000 means a tax payment to the City of more than $400 a year or more than the home owner would pay in interest on an $8,000 mortgage at 5 per cent."

Such conditions cannot continue to exist, the Exchange pointed out, if Boston is to prosper and become a site for new homes and new industries. To remedy these conditions, the Exchange advised the shifting of some of the tax burden from real estate to other classes of property and to individuals other than home owners.

From the future of real estate in Boston, the Exchange turned to the accomplishments of the last 50 years which it proposes to celebrate next week. It recalled the first annual meeting in 1890 when the Treasurer reported receipts for the year amounting to $16,861.50. That year the Exchange also issued its first schedule of approved commissions on real estate transactions.

Disputes Settled

The possibility of disputes arising among members was foreseen and guarded against by the immediate appointment of Arbitration Committee which has successfully ironed out all wrinkles developing in the official organization pattern.

Looking around for a central site for real-estate activities, the Exchange selected the Transcript Building at the corners of Washington and Milk Streets for its original offices. Starting with a paid-in capital of $10,000, the Exchange prospered rapidly. One of the earliest steps of the group was obtaining passage of a minimum height law on buildings which has preserved the dignity of such outstanding residential districts as Commonwealth Avenue and Beacon Street.

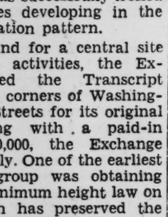
Real-estate trends have changed since Frederick H. Viaux became the first Secretary and Treasurer of the Exchange. In the old days, the Exchange also was known as the Auction Board, for a large proportion of sales were made by auction and auction rooms were available at Exchange headquarters. While this practice has not been wholly abandoned, auctions are now the exception where they were once the rule.

Automobile Brings Change

Chief factor in changing modes of practice, according to the Exchange, is the automobile. In the early days of the Exchange, the would-be home owner rode into Boston on the train, looked over an assortment of photographs, picked out a house he wanted to see, and spent the rest of the day traveling by train or horse and buggy to see the place.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau



Boston and Vicinity: Cloudy, becoming threatening this afternoon or tonight, warmer tonight with lowest temperature in the middle or lower 20's; Sunday snow, changing to rain and warmer, with considerable thawing; moderate to fresh northeast to east and southeast winds, probably of gale force off the coast.

Maine, New Hampshire: Cloudy with slowly rising temperature tonight followed by snow late tonight or Sunday, possibly changing to rain in south portion Sunday. Warmer Sunday.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Vermont and Connecticut: Snow and rising temperatures tonight, Sunday snow changing to rain and warmer.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Increasing northeast and east winds becoming southeast and probably reaching gale force late tonight or Sunday morning. Overcast weather with snow tonight changing to rain Sunday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	11	9	New Orleans	68	64
Bermuda	68	58	New York	20	18
Chicago	38	36	Norfolk	46	44
Helena	29	22	Philadelphia	22	20
Kansas City	54	54	St Louis	58	54
Los Angeles	46	46	San Francisco	46	46
Miami	60	58	Washington	32	32
Minneapolis	32	32			

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., March 11.
B—Minimum, March 10.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday, 3:45 p. m.; height 8.8 feet.
Sunday, 4:06 a. m.; height 9.4 feet.
Sunday, 4:41 p. m.; height 8.8 feet.
Monday, 5:04 a. m.; height 8.9 feet.
Light all vehicles by 6:15 p. m.
Light all vehicles Sunday by 6:16 p. m.

Mementoes of a Bygone Era in Salem



Drawn by F. Wenderoth Saunders

Essex Institute and Some of Its Contents

1. John Ward House, built in 1684, now on the grounds of Essex Institute, Salem.
2. One of the oldest timepieces in New England, Gov. John Endicott's sundial.
3. Essex Institute. Here are contained mementoes of Salem's development from a cluster of huts to a thriving port of international trade.
4. Typical kitchen of 1750, showing how the Institute arranges furnishings.
5. Warming pan of Rebecca Nurse, hanged for witchcraft on Gallows Hill, 1692.
6. Desk used by Nathaniel Bowditch, Salem navigator.
7. Cap worn by Hessian soldier.
8. Plow left in furrow by Lieut. John Curtis of Boxford, Mass., when he answered the call to Lexington, April 19, 1775.

Essex Institute Tells Story of Earlier Salem Days

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SALEM, Mass. — Anybody can walk into Essex Institute here and become an amateur antiquarian on the spot. It's an experience to be recommended, too, both as a hobby of infinite amusement or a study of value and profit.

These items—the crude knife and fork Napoleon used at St. Helena, as well as his state china service in Paris, Trumbull's best picture of Alexander Hamilton, Chinese dolls, military buttons from every army almost that ever marched, a Hessian soldier's cap, Nathaniel Hawthorne's chair, Nathaniel Bowditch's desk, Rebecca Nurse's warming pan—this list could go on forever—are all to be found in the Essex Institute.

The Institute, to explain, is a museum, privately supported, and dedicated to the history of Essex County, Massachusetts, of which Salem is the seat. And, of course, few areas in the United States can boast of more historical importance than Essex County.

It was settled only a very short time after Plymouth, and it became the central interest of the Massachusetts Bay Company until Winthrop moved to Boston and took the government with him. There is, then, this rich (early) interlude to be considered.

Then came that fantastical witchcraft delusion, when men and women were hanged on the accusation of children and jealous neighbors. Salem isn't proud of this period, but honesty compels full preservation of the facts. At the Institute you can read the original report on the examination of Martha Cory.

Next came the shipping days, the Revolution, world trade and Salem's most glorious period, Salem's days of fine living, of the burgeoning of the arts, Hawthorne.

Commerce Vanishes

Then, a draber day. Commerce vanished from the seas. Factories came and the advice of Horace Greeley thundered in the ears of Salem's young men.

The silks and brocades were folded away. The painters of the "Grand Turk in Marseilles," or the "Hercules at Naples," were put up in the attics of those marvelous Sam McIntire houses. Then, in 1848, the Essex Institute came along to preserve what it could of those epics in American development.

The physical plant of the Institute, on Essex Street, Salem, comprises several buildings, including two choice McIntire houses, an early Salem house, built sometime in 1684, a garden, an art collection, and probably the largest library east of Boston.

The principal building is an amalgamation of a large brick house, built by Tucker Daland in the 1850's, and the old Plummer Hall. One enters a middle section built in 1906 and from the lower hall can turn to the right an enter the Daland house, used for the librarian's office. Here, too, the fortunate visitor will sometimes find Willis H. Ropes, Senior Trustee of the Institute, and a man who loves to preserve traditions of the days when members of his own family helped make the name of Salem known wherever mankind traded the homely products of New England for the baubles of the marts and bazaars.

From Old Homes

Mr. Ropes takes you into the Daland state parlor, furnished with choice pieces from old Salem homes, crystal chandeliers, harp, and Chinese teakwood furniture. In a glass case is the marvelous silk dress that Elizabeth Crowninshield Derby wore on that wonderful summer night when she stood in the oval room of the new mansion designed for her by Bulfinch and McIntire and welcomed the first guests to step over the threshold.

Then Mr. Ropes leads the way into what is probably the greatest treasure in the Institute. It is the fireproof book stacks in which are kept some 2,700 volumes of original letters and family papers, some 1,800 log books of old Salem ships, together with other early publications, including broadsides issued during the Revolution.

These are all neatly filed, and Mr. Ropes reaches into a shelf containing about six large, red leather-bound volumes labeled "Derby family papers" in which we find original letters and other documents pasted up for easy reading. There is one describing the very dress we saw in the glass case.

The merchants and women of Salem were atrocious spellers, but it didn't limit their writing. This was particularly true of the sea captains and for two reasons.

First, was the fact they were mostly very young men, and they knew the only way to keep in the thoughts of the girl back home was to write her frequent letters to be forwarded by passing ships. Second reason was that for long periods they just sailed along in calm seas with plenty of time on their hands and it helped to turn out a few letters.

Many of these letters are preserved in the Institute files and they are particularly good reading because, of course, the young captains, impressing their young lady friends, did not minimize the gallantry of their adventures.

Might Spend Years

But these files, in which one might spend many years in the study of how to write engaging billet-doux, or in more serious contemplation of this country's burgeoning commercial importance, are but a fraction of what Mr. Ropes insists we see.

In the lower floor of Plummer Hall we are shown the trustee's board room which houses the China library given by Gen. Frederick T. Ward, that fabulous Salem boy who led the "Ever Victorious Army" in the Tai Ping rebellion. Choice pieces from the ancient Canton Hongs may be seen in this room.

Upstairs in Plummer Hall is the museum. And here what one sees depends entirely upon his imagination.

One can look at 60 trays of buttons and see bits of brass stamped with coats of arms, or one can picture the Red Coats who marched down to North Bridge with orders to seize the Patriots' guns and powder. He can reconstruct the scene as stanch old Richary Derby shouts to the British Colonel Leslie "Find them if you can!"

This was two months before Concord and Lexington.

One can look at the cases of coins and see Greek drachmas, Roman coins in circulation at the time of Caesar, Indian Wampun, Continental paper money, or one can see Salem boys in flat-brimmed hats and pigtails bargaining with collectors in the Aegean and where-not.

Costumes of Sailors

Walk in the next room and you can see cases of costumes of these sailor men all carefully preserved, along with the dress uniform of the young captain who stood on the quarter deck and roared his orders as best a slight young man turning 20 could roar. That's one surprising thing you learn from these uniforms. The Salem men were almost tiny. Few of them apparently stood more than 5 foot, two inches.

The girls were even smaller, judg-

(Continued on Page 11, Column 3)

Factories 'Steal' Labor As Shoe Business Booms

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HAVERHILL, Mass., March 11—With shoe factories, the backbone of this city's industry, operating at full capacity, causing payrolls to jump 20 per cent over last season, Haverhill is threatened with a serious shortage of skilled labor. In spite of this the WPA and relief rolls of the city are higher at present than ever before.

The latest development in the situation is "stealing" of skilled workers by manufacturers, who during the past few days have in certain instances been luring workers from other factories in the city. Employers are scouring shoe centers in New Hampshire and Maine for operators and in one instance a Haverhill manufacturer imported seven fancy stitchers from New York City to meet an emergency in his stitching room, which became clogged with shoes of fancy patterns.

Many overtime permits are being issued daily by the Boot and Shoe Workers Union. Michael F. Lynch, supervisor of the union here, has issued an appeal to all skilled operators living here but employed out of town and to union help in surrounding communities, promising steady work in Haverhill. For the first time in recent years the "help wanted" section of the daily newspaper is nightly filled with appeals for workers.

Manufacturers must make deliveries on Easter shoes soon. The annual rush on whites is not expected to develop because of the popularity of open toe-and-heel models and woven styles.

Snow Due Tonight, Warmer Sunday

Bostonians who put no faith in the steadfastness of March weather were justified today when the temperature dropped to 9 degrees. Only once before in the history of the Boston Weather Bureau, has the mercury declined to 9 degrees on March 11.

The former record of 11 degrees for this date was set in 1933. Temperatures in surrounding towns tumbled to subzero recordings, however, causing an inconvenient pinch to early morning risers.

The weather report also contained more evidence of the changeableness of New England weather, forecasting cloudiness and snow tonight with rain and warmer weather for tomorrow.

Plenty of snow for those enthusiasts seeking one more week end in the winter-sports belt before the season ends is reported from the North. Old bases were topped with three or four inches of new snow in southern Vermont, New Hampshire, and western Massachusetts. News of snowfalls of more than six inches is reported from other northeastern points.

Liquor Tax Increase Proposed

The State excise tax on alcoholic beverages would be doubled under a proposal being worked out today for submission to the Legislature by Henry F. Long, State Commissioner of Corporation and Taxation, who estimates the change would increase the State's revenue by $2,500,000.

In accordance with the suggestion made by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall in his inaugural address that the Legislature consider an increase in "liquor fees" for new revenue, Commissioner Long is preparing a bill embodying this suggestion for consideration by the General Court.

Under the Long proposal, the excise tax on hard liquors would be increased from 40 to 80 cents a gallon and on beverages with less than 24 per ceint alcoholic content the tax of 10 and 15 cents a gallon would be increased to a flat 40 cents a gallon.

Teachers Hear World Amity Plea

The outstanding event of 1938, according to Dr. Reuben T. Shaw, President of the National Education Association, was establishment of the Division of Cultural Relations in the State Department at Washington, which makes for better relationships and understanding with other countries.

"A better understanding of each other" is being attained through co-operation of the Association's Committee on International Relations with the World Federation of Education Associations, Dr. Shaw told members of the Massachusetts Teachers Federation last night, at a world friendship dinner at the Boston City Club.

Dr. Shaw asked that teachers cooperate in the N. E. A.'s plan to promote good will among teachers of all nations. He spoke of the large delegation of educators and teachers that will sail this summer on the steamships Rotterdam and Argentina to attend the world conference at Rio de Janiero, Brazil. The teachers also will travel through the South American countries, and will mingle with the people "paying them neighborly, friendly calls" in an effort to maintain international amity," the speaker added.

As a gesture of world friendship, Boston Consuls from 12 European and Pan-American nations were guests of honor at the dinner arranged by the International Relations Committee of the Federation.

Other speakers included Charles P. Fraser, Professor at Northeastern University, and Walter Hughes, Jr., graduate student at Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Pittsfield Woolen Workers Organize

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSFIELD, March 11—Workers of the Berkshire Woolen Company, largest mill in the Pittsfield area, have been awarded a charter from the Textile Workers Organizing Committee of the C. I. O. It is estimated that the textile union has signed about 300 of the 500 workers in the plant.

Plans will be made to organize the Wyandotte Worsted Company workers and others in near-by mills, it is announced.

It is understood the union will proceed in the near future to ask the management to discuss a possible contract. Organization of mill employees has been stimulated here by the recent recognition of the United Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers to represent its members, by the General Electric Company.

Free Lake Charts to Be Made in N. H.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., March 11—Navigable lakes in New Hampshire will be charted by the State Public Service Commission in a new policy inaugurated to develop recreational boating, Paul H. Blaisdell, assistant transportation director, announced today.

The first chart to be prepared is that of Lake Sunapee, which has the second largest registration of pleasure craft each season. A chart of Lake Winnisquam will be the next off the press.

The commission explained that it would be unable to chart all of the lakes this season, but would deal with only the most popular ones where navigation aides have been established. Lakes for which privately published charts are available will be taken up last.

Charts, as completed, will be issued free to boat owners at the time of the annual registration each season.

Y. W. C. A. Conference Opens

The two-day mid-winter conference of Young Women's Christian Association industrial workers in Maine, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and eastern Massachusetts opened this afternoon in the Cambridge Y. W. C. A. The first major event on the program was an address by Mrs. Royal G. Whiting, Vice-President of the Board of Directors of the Boston Y. W. C. A. and Massachusetts State Chairman of Public Affairs of the Y. W. C. A. Her subject was "The Challenge to a Christian Organization Today."

Following this opening assembly, the program provided for round-table discussions to be conducted by leaders in legislation, recreation, unemployment, consumers movements, household employment and trade unions. Among those speaking were Mrs. Dorothea Powers, Associate Business Girls Secretary, Boston Y. W. C. A.; Benedict S. Alper, Massachusetts Child Council; Miss Eleanor Collins, former vocational counselor, Boston Y. W. C. A.; Henry Anderson, Workers Education Division, Works Progress Administration, Providence R. I.; Miss Margaret Holmes, Industrial Secretary, New Bedford, Mass., Y. W. C. A.; Russell Nixon, Miss Eleanor Fabyan, editor of publications of the Civil Liberties Committee of Massachusetts; Dr. Rose C. Munro, Director of Mothers' Conference, Cambridge Neighborhood House, and Theodore Karam, member of the Junior Advisory Board of the International Institute.

Sunday activities will open with a worship service followed by a continuation of round-table discussions, a business meeting and findings of the conference.

Strike Puzzle: Who Gets Benefits?

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WOONSOCKET, R. I., March 11—That many points must be considered in applying the Social Security Act is illustrated by a strike at the Woonsocket Rayon Company plant.

About two weeks ago, 50 spinners belonging to the Independent Textile Union of Woonsocket went on strike, throwing nearly 200 other employees out of work. The strikers sought a pay rise, while the Company insisted an increase was impossible at this time.

Under the Security Law, unemployment compensation payments begin two weeks after application, except in case of labor trouble, when there may be imposed a penalty of an eight-weeks delay.

The Rhode Island Unemployment Compensation Board has been asked to determine whether the 200 forced out of work belong to the same class as the 50 who struck. The Board has asked both the Union and the Company to submit briefs outlining their views in the situation.

Flag Salute Issue Sent to High Court

Charging that the Massachusetts flag salute law violates rights guaranteed by the Constitution, an appeal to the United States Supreme Court from the decision of the three-judge court here upholding the constitutionality of the Massachusetts law has been filed in the clerk's office of the Federal iDstrict Court in Boston by Olin R. Moyle, attorney.

Mr. Moyle represents William A. Johnson of Deerfield who sought unsuccessfully in the local Federal Courts to have the Deerfield School Committee restrained from enforcing the flag salute law.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Radio—Page 10

Theaters

Copley—
"Macbeth," presented by the Federal Theater. 8:30. Matinee Saturday at 2:30. Last day.

Colonial—
"Five Kings," starring Burgess Meredith. Presented by Orson Welles. 8. Matinees Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday at 2. Last day.

Wilbur—
"West of Broadway," starring Ruth Chatterton and Walter Abel. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays, 2:30.

Majestic—
"Three Cities," dramatization of Sholem Asch's novel. Presented by the Yiddish Art Theater Troupe. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays. 2:30. Last day.

Movies

Brookline Village—
"Annabel Takes a Tour." 4, 6:55, 9:45. Also "Crime Takes a Holiday." 2:05, 5:15, 8:10.

Coolidge Corner—
"Imitation of Life," with Claudette Colbert. 3:30, 7:30. Also "Magnificent Obsession," starring Irene Dunne and Robert Taylor. 1:40, 5:35, 9:35.

Fine Arts—
"Grand Illusion," starring Dita Parlo and Jeane Gabin. 1, 3, 5:10, 7:15, 9:35.

R K O. Boston—
"Navy Secrets," with Fay Wray. 10:05 a. m., 1:30, 4:30, 7:30, 10:30. Also Bruce Cabot in "Homicide Bureau." 11:20 a. m., 2:30, 5:30, 8:30. Stage: RKO Variety Show., Gus Van and Joe Besser. 12:30, 3:30, 6:30, 9:30.

Trans-Lux—
Gracie Fields in "Smiling Along." 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:30, 5, 7:30, 10. Newsreel Digest, 11 a. m., 1:30, 4, 6:30, 9.

Exeter—
John Carroll and Mary Korman in "I Am a Criminal." 2, 4:50, 7:40. Also "Brother Rat," with Priscilla Lane and Wayne Morris. Tomorrow: Anna Neagle and Sir Cedric Hardwicke in "Peg of Old Drury." Also "Little Pal," with Ralph Bellamy and Mickey Rooney.

Repertory—
"Port of Seven Seas," with Wallace Berry and Maureen O'Sullivan. Also "There Goes the Groom," with Gene Raymond. Continuous from 12 noon to 11 p. m. Tomorrow: "Love Finds Andy Hardy," featuring Mickey Rooney. Also "Illegal Traffic," with Mary Carlisle.

Scollay and Modern—
"Wings of the Navy," with George Brent and Olivia de Havilland. Scollay: 11:45 a. m., 3:05, 6:30, 9:50. Modern: 9:15 a. m., 12:15, 3:25, 6:35, 9:50. Also "St. Louis Blues," with Dorothy Lamour. Scollay: 10:10 a. m., 1:35, 4:55, 8:15. Modern: 10:45 a. m., 1:55, 5:05, 8:15.

Tremont—
"Men Are Not Gods." Also "Emperor's Candlesticks," with William Powell and Luise Rainer. Continuous from 8:30 a. m., to 11:30 p. m. Tomorrow: "Boys Town," with Mickey Rooney and Spencer Tracy. Also "Wedding Night," featuring Gary Cooper and Anna Sten.

Normandie—
"Ride a Crooked Mile," with Akim Tamiroff. Also "Lord Jeff," with Mickey Rooney and Freddie Bartholomew. Tomorrow: "Out West with the Hardys," featuring Mickey Rooney. Also "Drums," starring Sabu.

Keith Memorial—
"You Can't Cheat an Honest Man," featuring W. C. Fields, Edgar Bergen, and Charlie McCarthy. 10:55 a. m., 1:40, 4:30, 7:20, 10:05. "Beauty for the Asking," with Lucille Ball. 9:35 a. m., 12:20, 3:10, 5:55, 8:45.

State and Orpheum—
"Pygmalion," starring Leslie Howard and Wendy Hiller. Orpheum: 10:30 a. m. Both theaters: 1:20, 4:40, 7:15, 10:10. Also "Let Us Live," with Henry Fonda and Maureen O'Sullivan. Orpheum: 9:25 a. m. Both theaters: 12:10, 3:05, 6, 9.

Metropolitan—
"Cafe Society," with Madeleine Carroll and Fred MacMurray. 10 a. m., 1, 3:55, 6:50, 9:55. Also "Pacific Liner," with Victor MacLaglen, Wendy Barrie and Chester Morris. 11:40 a. m., 2:30, 5:25, 8:30.

Uptown—
"Zaza," with Claudette Colbert and Herbert Marshall. 2:30, 5:30, 8:25. Also "The Great Man Votes," starring John Barrymore. 1:10, 4:10, 7:05, 10.

Wellesley Hills Community Playhouse—
"Kentucky," featuring Loretta Young and Richard Green. Also "Blondie," with Arthur Lake and Penny Singleton. Daily at 2:30 and 7:45.

South Station Theater—
"Color-tour to Quebec," "The Great Heart," "Rainbow Pass," "The Russian Cossack Riders," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Fenway and Paramount—
Loretta Young and Warner Baxter in "Wife, Husband and Friend." Fenway: 1:15, 4, 7:05, 10:05. Paramount: 10:35 a. m., 1:25, 4:10, 6:55, 9:40. Also "King of the Underworld," with Humphrey Bogart and Kay Francis. Fenway: 2:45, 5:40, 8:35. Paramount: 9:20 a. m., 12:05, 2:50, 5:40, 8:25.

University—
Gary Cooper and Merle Oberon in "The Cowboy and the Lady." 3, 6:15, 9:35. Also "The Lady Vanishes," with Paul Lukas. 1:30, 4:45, 8:05. Tomorrow: Claudette Colbert and Herbert Marshall in "Zaza." Also Peter Lorre in "Mister Moto's Last Warning."

Music

Jordan Hall—
Organ recital by Ruth M. Donnelly. 8:15.

Tomorrow

Hotel Vendome—
"Program for Young People of All Ages," with informal comments by Miss Persis Cox, pianist. Empire Ballroom, 3:30.

Ford Hall Forum—
Vincent Sheean will speak on "Europe After Munich." 7:45.

Wellesley College, Billings Hall—
Concert by Gladys Avery Lebert, soprano, assisted by Malcolm H. Holmes, first violin; Lois Porter, second violin; Margaret Clark, viola, and Jesse Ehrlich, cello. Celius Dougherty, accompanist. Open to the public without charge. 4.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum—
Concert by Mikhail Sheyne, pianist. 2.

Boston Conservatory of Music, 32 The Fenway—
Program of orchestral and choral music. David Holden, conductor. Open to the public. 4.

Amusement Page

News and reviews of plays, concerts, and motion pictures appear daily in the Amusement Page, except on Saturday when they appear in the arts column. In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibits and the concert calendar are listed on Mondays.

Working Wives Issue Looms As Warmest on Beacon Hill

The issue of married women working in governmental positions looms as one of the most controversial before the first biennial session of the Massachusetts Legislature.

Backed by the approving "public opinion" ballots of voters in 57 legislative districts throughout Massachusetts, advocates of a ban against "working wives" are bringing considerable pressure against members of the General Court to enact a law not only to bar future employment of married women in governmental positions but to discharge those now employed.

Until the "public opinion" vote of November, 1938, when 85 Representatives were instructed by their constituents to vote for a "working wives" ban, Massachusetts legislators were inclined to consider the proposal lightly. But now the situation is so different as to make the House and Senate members considerably uneasy.

Despite this uneasiness, an informal survey among numerous lawmakers indicates the Legislature will once more refuse to adopt such an act.

Women's Organizations Active

The issue has as the chief contestants the Massachusetts women's Political Club, on the affirmative side, and the Massachusetts League of Women Voters on the negative. Miss Florence M. Birmingham, president of the political club, actually is the originator of the proposal for which she has fought several years.

The proposal is contained in five different petitions filed in the Legislature this year, but the most important of these are the two filed for Miss Birmingham. One provides for future banning of working wives in governmental service, although it also contains an almost hidden provision for the elimination of those now employed. The other bill is restricted to the ouster of present working wives.

Some doubt as to the constitutionality of the proposed ouster of those now working has arisen, although recently Judge James J. Ronan of the Supreme Judicial Court upheld Mayor John Lynch of Somerville in his discharge of married women schoolteachers under civil service. This decision probably will be subject of an appeal to the full bench of the Supreme Judicial Court.

But no constitutional doubt surrounds the proposal for the banning of future employment of married women in governmental service, a system which the sponsors hope will be adopted voluntarily by industry in general as a means of providing employment for single persons. This issue is supposed to be decided strictly upon merit.

Arguments on Both Sides

The arguments on both sides contain some merit.

They also point out no provision is made for allowing a woman to continue working when her husband is earning an insufficient wage.

Whichever way legislators decide, they doubtless cannot escape considerable criticism.

E. M. M.

Ante-Dating Days of Steel Construction



Cast-Iron Bridge at Bowdoinham, Maine
This structure across the Cathance River is said to be only one of its kind in Maine and possibly in New England.

Maine Displays Unique Cast-Iron Bridge

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOWDOINHAM, Maine — Spanning the Cathance River here is a genuine cast-iron bridge, said to be the only one in Maine, and possibly the only one in New England. It is regarded by bridge builders and bridge engineers as representative of the best practice in cast-iron (antedating steel) bridge construction.

It came to Bowdoinham in rather an interesting manner. Back in 1895 the old wooden bridge across the Cathance was condemned. About the same time, a Connecticut town offered a bridge for sale. A committee of three, headed by the late Capt. John P. Rideout, a master mariner of high standing in Bowdoinham, was appointed to visit Connecticut and bargain for the bridge, if it were found suitable.

The structure proved to be a fine cast-iron bridge built by J. Hutchinson, Troy, N. Y., in 1866. After many years of service, it had been adjudged too small to care for increasing traffic, so it had been taken apart and replaced by a better one. A trade was made and the cast-iron bridge was shipped to Bowdoinham on flat cars. This was nearly 50 years ago.

It is made wholly of cast-iron uprights and wrought-iron supports and is one of the best specimens left of the not more than half dozen such bridges in the entire country. Undoubtedly it constitutes an historic relic of American highway development. It has been suggested that the State acquire the structure and set it up in some place like Acadia National Park.

Thumbs Down On Bingo and Betting In Solons' Report

HARTFORD, Conn., March 11 (AP) —The Connecticut General Assembly's Judiciary Committee voted unfavorable reports yesterday on proposals to legalize bingo and parimutuel on horse and dog racing.

A sharp division within the committee on the bingo issue foreshadowed a fight on the floor when the unfavorable report is made to the Senate next week, probably Tuesday, and again when the bill goes to the House.

Many observers predicted the Senate would upset the committee's verdict, and that the vote in the House would be close.

The measure would legalize the game, which enjoyed widespread popularity in the State until law enforcement agencies ruled it violated the gaming statutes, when conducted by churches or fraternal and charitable organizations.

The racing proposals also had support within the committee, Chairman Rich said, but to a lesser degree than the bingo bill.

Mr. Rich said a majority of the committee felt that to approve bingo would let down the bars to gambling. A measure permitting games of chance for prizes at carnivals when conducted for charity by volunteer firemen and police associations was also disapproved, along with the bingo and racing bills.

Sign of Spring in New England



By a Staff Correspondent

Pussy Willows

The Concord Turnpike is lined these days with boys selling pussy willows to passing motorists. Here Joseph Pelligrino is shown making a sale of the furry harbingers of spring. They were picked on the low land beside the turnpike.

Schools for Making Coats Save Money for N. H. Women

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DURHAM, N. H., March 11—Hundreds of New Hampshire women have saved money by making their own coats in schools conducted by the University of New Hampshire Extension Service.

The 1939 schools, which will be held in five counties beginning the week of March 13, will seek to duplicate the achievement of last year's classes, which made new coats at an average cost of $6.50.

Coats schools start at 9 in the morning and last until 5 p. m. One day is allowed between sessions to give the homemaker time to catch up on housework and to do some sewing at home.

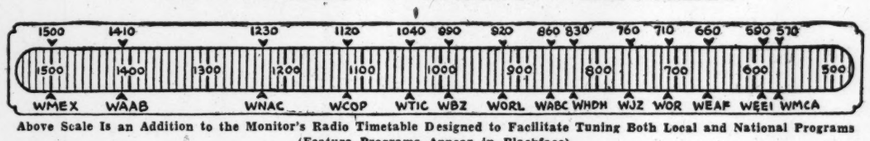
Each year, women have figured out that they save from 25 to 50 per cent of the cost of a ready-made coat. The Extension Service furnishes three different patterns in several sizes, and the pupils purchase only the materials.

Two of the patterns are of the princess reefer style, one for the small and medium and the other for larger figures. The third pattern is for a straight boxy style.

One woman member of a school declared that she had not had a new coat since she was a small girl. She greatly enjoyed making a new one under Extension Service direction, says Miss Hazel E. Hill, Extension clothing specialist.

Schedule of the 1939 schools follows: Sullivan county, March 13 to 17; Cheshire county, March 28 to 31; Merrimack county, April 3 to 7; Belknap county, April 10 to 14; Hillsborough county, April 18 to 21.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable



Above Scale Is an Addition to the Monitor's Radio Timetable Designed to Facilitate Tuning Both Local and National Programs (Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 "What Price Amer-	Lafayette Singers	Cosmopolitan Rhythms	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:15 ica?"; talk; drama	Lafayette Singers	"Youth Meets Govern-	Sport reports	Children's program
5:30 Jack Marshard's	"Southwestern Stars";	ment"; student quiz on	Sport reports	"Let's Get Together";
5:45 Orchestra	Dance Interlude	"Civil Service"	Sport reports	children's program
6:00 News Service	News Service	News Service	"Dinner Concert"	"The Monitor News"
6:15 L. Noble's Orch.	Weather; music; news	"Marimba Melodies"	"Dinner Concert"	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Sports Rendezvous.	"Renfrew of the Mount-	"Musical Rendezvous"	"Dinner Concert"	Sport comment
6:45 "Rhythm Revue"	ed"; dramatization	Dramatization	"History of Baseball"	Dick Stutz' Orchestra
7:00 Americans at work:	"Message of Israel"	"Let's Go to Work"	Sport comment	Blanche Calloway's Or.
7:15 interviews	"Message of Israel"	"Let's Go to Work"	Sport comment	Myles O'Malley's Orch.
7:30 Joe E. Brown;	"Jim's Question Bee"	N. E. Federation of	News Service	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:45 H. Sosnik's Orch.	"Jim's Question Bee"	Men's Glee Clubs	"20th Century Music"	Gypsy Orchestra
8:00 Johnny Green's	Ruby Newman's Orch.	Tommy Riggs and Betty	"Against the Law";	"Pat Pending"; inven-
8:15 Orch.; sketch	Ruby Newman's Orch.	Lou; L. Clinton's Orch.	legal oddities	tor's program
8:30 "Professor Quiz";	"Brent House"; dram-	Varsity Show; Neighbor	Harvard-Yale swimming	Boston Olympics - Que-
8:45 questions; answers	atization	Boys; chorus; orchestra	meet	bec Aces hockey game
9:00 "Honolulu Bound";	National Barn Dance;	'Vox Pop'; Parks John-	Harvard-Yale swimming	from Boston Garden
9:15 comedy; music	Henry Burr; soloists;	son; W. Butterworth	meet	Boston Olympics - Que-
9:30 "Saturday Night	vocal groups; "Hoosier	"Hall of Fun"; Gordon	Harvard-Yale swimming	bec Aces hockey game
9:45 Serenade"	Hot Shots"; orchestra	Jenkins' Orch.; guest	meet	from Boston Garden
10:00 Your Hit Parade;	NBC Symphony Or-	Track meet	Ina Ray Hutton's Or.	Boston Olympics - Que-
10:15 vocalist; quintet;	chestra; Bruno Walter,	"Trio Time"	Ina Ray Hutton's Or.	bec Aces hockey game
10:30 M. Warnow's Or.	conductor and pianist	Track meet; orchestra.	Nye Mayhew's Orchestra	from Boston Garden
10:45 "Opinions"	NBC Symphony Or-	Richard Himber's Orch.	Glen Miller's Orchestra	"The Monitor News"
11:00 Weather; news	chestra; Bruno Walter,	News Service	Sport comment; orch.	Julie Wintz' Orchestra
11:15 Sports; music	conductor and pianist	Weather Service	Henry Kalis's Orch.	Julie Wintz' Orchestra
11:30 Charles Baum's Or.	News; weather; music	Horace Heidt's Orch.	Dance orchestra	"Jungle Jim"
11:45 Charles Baum's Or.	Lou Breeze's Orchestra	Horace Heidt's Orch.	Dick Jurgen's Orch.	"Day's End"

Sunday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
8:00 Sunday Morning	Peerless Trio	Organ and xylophone	Dudley Carollers	
8:15 Prelude	Instrumental trio	Organ and xylophone	Dudley Carollers	
8:30 'Uncle Elmer's Song	"Tone Pictures"	Weather Service	"Musical Album"	
8:45 Circle'	"Tone Pictures"	News Service	"Musical Album"	
9:00 "From the Organ	"Coast-to-Coast on a	"Turn Back the Clock"	"Sunday Morning Sere-	Religious service
9:15 Loft"; news	Bus"; children's prgrm	Tom Terriss	nade"; recording	Religious service
9:30 Wings Over Jordan	"Coast-to-Coast on a	"Melody Moments";	"Sunday Morning Sere-	Concert orchestra
9:45 Wings Over Jordan	Bus"; children's prgrm	salon orch.; vocalist	nade"; recording	Concert orchestra
10:00 Church of the Air.	Time; American String	"Uncle Bob"; children's	"Melody Market"	"Operatic Airs"
10:15 Church of the Air.	Quartet	variety program	"Melody Market"	Religious service
10:30 Aubade for Strings	Russian Melodies	"Music and American	Tremont Temple Bap-	Religious service
10:45 Aubade for Strings	"Music of Today"	Youth"; youth sing	tist Church service	Morning hymns
11:00 Trinity Church	News; weather; Journal	St. Paul's service	Tremont Temple Bap-	Network program
11:15 service	"Neighbor Nell"	St. Paul's service	tist Church service	"Music in the Modern
11:30 Trinity Church	"Southernaires"; male	St. Paul's service	Tremont Temple Bap-	Manner"
11:45 service	quartet	St. Paul's service	tist Church service	The Italian Hour
12:00 News Service	Music Hall: Symphony	Clotilda Zappala, so-	Student Radio Club	The Italian Hour
12:15 "Music for Men"	Orchestra: Erno Rapee,	prano: organist	Student Radio Club	The Italian Hour
12:30 "Male and Female"	conductor: Ossy Re-	University of Chicago	Italian string music	The Italian Hour
12:45 "Kennel Time"	nardy, violinist	Round Table	Italian string music	The Italian Hour
1:00 Beacon St. Window	Great Plays; Jane Cowl	Religious program	"Musical Gems"	Portuguese Hour
1:15 Piano soloist	in Alexandre Dumas'	Religious program	"Musical Gems"	Portuguese Hour
1:30 Italian Salute to	"Camille"; Burns Man-	News Service	Lutheran Hour	Portuguese Hour
1:45 World's Fair	tle, commentator	Piano soloist	Lutheran Hour	Portuguese Hour
2:00 "Americans All—	Magic Key: Jan Kie-	"Sunday Dinner at Aunt	"Let's Go Back to the	"Voice of Israel"
2:15 Immigrants All"	pura; Nancy Hamilton;	Fanny's"; variety	Bible"; talk; music	"Voice of Israel"
2:30 Jewish music;	Hamilton College Glee	Religious program	Harp soloist	"Voice of Israel"
2:45 talks; soloists	Club; symphony orch.	"Fables in Verse"	News Service	"Voice of Israel"
3:00 New York Philhar-	Concert Band; Frank	"Sunday Drivers"; vo-	Drama and music	Dance Music
3:15 monic - Symphony	Simon, conductor	calists; orchestra	Drama and music	Dance Music
3:30 Orchestra; John	News; talk	"Name the Place"	"People's Rally"	Sunl Chorus
3:45 Barbirolli, con-	"On the Mall"	"Chats About Dogs"	"People's Rally"	Sunl Chorus
4:00 ducting; Artur	"National Vespers"	Vivian Chiesa, soprano;	Religious Hour	"Music of the Moment"
4:15 Schnabel, pianist;	"National Vespers"	Hendrik W. Van Loon	Religious Hour	"Music of the Moment"
4:30 Deems Taylor,	"Massachusetts on the	"The Shadow"; drama-	Religious Hour	"Songs of the Past"
4:45 commentator	March"; drama	tization	Religious Hour	"Songs of the Past"
5:00 Organ music	Metropolitan Opera Au-	"Uncle Ezra"; comedy	Religious Hour	Young People's Church
5:15 "Just Dogs"	ditions	skit with music	Religious Hour	Young People's Church
5:30 "Ben Bernie and	Travel talk	Paul Wing's Spelling	Religious Hour	Young People's Church
5:45 All the Lads"	"Supper Dance"	Bee	Religious Hour	Young People's Church
6:00 "Silver Theater";	Religious Hour	"Concert Miniatures"	"Musical Steelmakers";	Irish Minstrels
6:15 dramatization	Religious Hour	Adrian O'Brien, tenor	variety program	Gospel songs
6:30 "Gateway to Holly-	Weather; Garden talk	News Service	"Show of the Week";	Dramatization
6:45 wood"	News Service	Variety songs	Glen Gray's Orchestra	Dramatization
7:00 'People's Platform';	Jesse M. Jones, talk	Jack Benny Program;	News Service	"Dukes of Rhythm"
7:15 informal discussion	Eugene Conley, tenor	vocalist; orchestra	"Curtain Calls"	"Create Your Job"
7:30 Screen Guild Show;	"Sunday Night at Seth	"Bandwagon"; Horace	Rebroadcast of Coro-	"Cowboy Caravan"
7:45 drama; music	Parker's"	Heidt's Orchestra	nation Highlights	"Cowboy Caravan"
8:00 'This Is New York';	Cleveland Symphony Or-	Don Ameche; Edgar Ber-	American Forum of the	Variety program
8:15 Marc Connelly, m.	chestra, Rudolph Rinz-	gen; Donald Dickson;	Air: "Which Way Re-	Variety program
8:30 c.; James Melton;	wall, conductor	Dorothy Lamour; Helen	covery?"; Senators	"Cottage Hawaiians"
8:45 Jane Pickens; or.	Cleveland Symphony Or.	Hayes, guest	O'Mahoney and Austin	Education speaker
9:00 Sunday Evening	"Hollywood Playhouse";	"Manhattan Merry-Go-	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	"Five Star Final";
9:15 Hour; Symphony	dramatization	Round"	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	dramatizations
9:30 Or.; Bidu Sayao;	Walter Winchell	"American Album of	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	"Question Box"; Bob
9:45 soprano; chorus	Irene Rich; sketch	Familiar Music	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	Gillan conducting
10:00 Robert Benchley's	"Cheerio"; talk; music	"The Circle"; Marian	"Good Will Hour"	"Good Will Hour"
10:15 Variety Program	M. Spitalny's Orchestra	Anderson, contralto;	"Good Will Hour"	"Good Will Hour"
10:30 H. V. Kaltenborn	M. Spitalny's Orchestra	Basil Rathbone; Marx	"Good Will Hour"	"Good Will Hour"
10:45 "Gems of Melody"	"Cheerio"; talk; music	Brothers; orchestra	"Good Will Hour"	"Good Will Hour"
11:00 News; Quiz	News; weather; music	News Service	Bruins-Rangers hockey	"Classical Album"
11:15 O. Nelson's Orch.	"The Music You Want"	Weather reports	Ted King's Orchestra	"Classical Album"
11:30 Archie Bleyer's Or-	"The Music You Want"	Charlie Barnett's Orch.	Ted King's Orchestra	"Classical Album"
11:45 chestra	"The Music You Want"	Charlie Barnett's Orch.	Curt Houck's Orchestra	"Classical Album"

Monday's Programs

590-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
11:00 Jean Abbey	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	"David Harum"; sketch	Studio interview	"Melodic Tones"
11:15 Scattergood Baines,	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	"Lorenzo Jones"	Hillbilly group	Jean Harper, songs
11:30 "Big Sister"; play	Weather; music	"Young Widder Brown"	Musical calisthenics	Cooking School
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Talk, Rev. Stidger	"The Road of Life"	"Theater Club"	Organist
12:00 Commentator	News; "Noonday Revue"	"The Carters"; sketch	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15 "Nancy James"	"Noonday Revue"	"The O'Neills"; sketch	Agricultural talk	Italian program
12:30 "Helen Trent"	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam," songs	Italian string music	Music; weather
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour; U. S. Army	"Meet Miss Julia"	Italian string music	"Mountaineers"
1:00 "The Goldbergs"	Band	News Service	Women's club news	"The Monitor News"
1:15 Dramatic sketch	Farm Radio News	"Accordiana"	Garden Club	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 "Road of Life"	"The Rambler"	Marjorie Mills Hour	"Silhouettes in Blue"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:45 "The Day Is Ours"	"Those Happy Gilmans"	Marjorie Mills Hour	"Voice of Experience"	"Little Shaver"; sk
2:00 Dramatic sketch	"Betty and Bob"	"Musical Roundup"	Elinor Sherry, blues	"Classical Album"
2:15 Dramatization	"Grimm's Daughter"	"Musical Roundup"	"WHK Capers"	"Classical Album"
2:30 American School of	"Valiant Lady"	Concert Internationale	Piano soloist	World Events
2:45 the Air	Hymns of All Churches	Concert Internationale	"Treasures in Melody"	Helen Ohlin, soprano
3:00 News Service	Rochester Civic Orches-	"Mary Marlin"	Interviews	Sports reports
3:15 "Piano Parade"	tra Matinee Concert:	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	"Concert Hall"	Sports reports
3:30 Music Hour: Curtis	G. F. Harrison, cond.	'Pepper Young's Family'	Hugo Monaco's Orch.	Sports reports
3:45 Institute of Music	Weather; news	"The Guiding Light"	Network speaker	Sports reports
4:00 Community Bulletin	"Club Matinee"; variety	"Backstage Wife"	"Hits and Encores"	Allan Somers, baritone
4:15 C. Hector's Orch.	"Club Matinee"; variety	"Stella Dallas"; drama	"Hits and Encores"	Sports reports
4:30 C. Hector's Orch.	"Club Matinee"; variety	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	"On Parade"	Sports reports
4:45 Nan Wynn, songs	"Club Matinee"; news	"Girl Alone"; sketch	"On Parade"	Sports reports
5:00 The Boston Hour	Dance Interlude	"Dick Tracy"; sketch	Sport reports	"Reading the Comics"
5:15 The Boston Hour	"Terry and the Pirates"	"Your Family"; drama	Sport reports	Sports reports
5:30 Interviews	"Don Winslow"; sketch	"Jack Armstrong"	"Smilin' Jack"	Sports reports
5:45 Circus sketch	"Tom Mix"; sketch	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Children's Corner"	"White Brigade"
6:00 News Service	News Service	News Service	Dinner Concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 "Howie Wing"; sk.	Weather; sports	Sport Roundup	Dinner Concert	Italian review
6:30 Sports Rendezvous.	"On the Mall"	"Spotlight Revue"	Dinner Concert	Sport comment
6:45 "Rhythm Revue"	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Dick Stutz' Orchestra
7:00 Hawaiian music	"Orphans of Divorce";	"Amos 'n' Andy"	Commentator	Blanche Calloway's Or.
7:15 "Lum and Abner"	dramatization	Edwin C. Hill	Jack Fisher's Orch.	"Five Star Final"
7:30 Eddie Cantor, va-	"Campus Chatter"	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger";	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:45 riety program	Pine Tree Troubadours	"Dance Time"	dramatic sketch	"Cowboy Caravan"
8:00 "Cavalcade of	'Carson Robison and His	Al Pearce and His Gang;	"Studies in Contrast";	"Cowboy Caravan"
8:15 America"; drama	Buckaroos'	Carl Hoff's Orchestra	soloists; choir	"Princess of Song"
8:30 Pick and Pat; com-	"Those We Love"; dra-	Margaret Speaks, so-	Boston University Alum-	"Music Down the Ages"
8:45 edy; soloists; orch.	matic serial	prano; symphony orch.	ni Banquet: Gov. Sal-	"Music Down the Ages"
9:00 "Radio Theater";	Paul Martin's Music	Phil Spitalny's Orches-	tonstall, Mass.: Bar-	"Knickerbocker's Case"
9:15 Barbara Stanwyck	Paul Martin's Music	tra; D. Thompson	rows, Me.; others	Philharmonians Octet
9:30 in Edna Ferber's	Westminster Academy	Eddie Duchin's Orch	WOR Symphony Orch	Amateur Hour
9:45 "So Big"	String Quartet	Morton Downey, tenor	WOR Symphony Orch	Amateur Hour
10:00 Guy Lombardo's Or.	"True or False"	Marek Weber's Orch.;	Nye Mayhew's Orchestra	Amateur Hour
10:15 Guy Lombardo's Or.	"True or False"	soloist; quartet	Nye Mayhew's Orchestra	Amateur Hour
10:30 Columbia Work-	"National Forum"	Ruby Newman's Orch.	"Pageant of Melody";	Dick Stutz' Orchestra
10:45 shop; drama	"National Forum"	Ruby Newman's Orch.	Atillio Baggiore, tenor;	"The Monitor News"
11:00 Weather; news	News; weather; music	News Service	symphony orchestra	Pete Herman's Orch.
11:15 Sport comment	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	Henry Kalis's Orch.	Julie Wintz's Orchestra
11:30 Sport comment	"The Music You Want"	Horace Heidt's Orch.	Dance orchestra	Blanche Calloway's Or.
11:45 Sport comment	"The Music You Want"	Horace Heidt's Orch.	Dance orchestra	"Day's End"

'The Monitor Views the News'

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these newscasts. A schedule containing announcements of "The Monitor Views the News" in the localities or regions served by this edition appears on the first and third Fridays of each month. These newscasts are prepared by The Christian Science Monitor and released through local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Change in Schedule

Pennsylvania

Uniontown—Mondays to Fridays, inc., 3 p. m., WMBS, 1420kc.

Skating Carnival Planned

The Skating Club of Boston will hold its annual figure skating carnival at the Boston Garden, March 31 and April 1, Charles M. Rotch, President of the Club, announced today. Figure skaters from England, France, and Switzerland are scheduled to perform, together with local stars.

Christian Science Program

For Sunday, March 12

1:00 WABC (Columbia), Columbia Church of the Air: Christian Science program; address, "True Satisfaction," by Frederick William Boorer, former First Reader.

Tune WABC (860kc), WORC (1280kc), WPRO (630kc), or WGAN (640kc)

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Monday, March 13

1:00	WMEX	1500kc
1:00	WORL	920kc
6:00	WMEX	1500kc
10:45	WMEX	1500kc

Shortwave

3:30	W1XAL	11.79mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

Christian Science Program

For Monday, March 13

1:30 p. m.—WORL (920kc). Devotional program, presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Station W1XAL

For Sunday, March 12

11.79mc—25.4m)

1:00 p. m.—Greek Goodwill Program: Leland Powers Players.
2:00 p. m.—Special program.
2:30 p. m.—"Thoughts on a Program for Today's World": Ruth Cranston.
3:00 p. m.—Scandinavian Goodwill Program.
4:00 p. m.—"The World of Song."
4:30 p. m.—Discussion of the Drama by critics and students.
5:00 p. m.—Sunday Afternoon Meditation: Rev. Duncan Howlett, First Congregatinal Society in New Bedford (Unitarian).
5:30 p. m.—Visiting American Colleges.
6:00 p. m.—Bulletin Board; Message.

For Monday, March 13

6.04mc—49.6m)

7:00 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:30 p. m.—The World of Natural Science.
8:00 p. m.—Modern Radio: Dr. C. Davis Belcher.
9:15 to 11 p. m.—Special program for Latin America (11.73mc).

Four Liners to Call at Port

Week-End Sailings

White cruise ships constitute half of the four deep-water passenger liners in the week-end marine activities of the Port of Boston, with all but one arriving Monday morning.

The one exception is the Lady Hawkins, flying the house flag of the Canadian National Steamships, which came down from Halifax today, embarked about 100 passengers and sailed for a 30-day cruise to Bermuda, the British West Indies and British Guiana.

Tomorrow is one of the few Sundays in the year when no deep-water passenger liners are expected. Monday, another of the fleet of Lady boats is due, the Lady Drake, returning from a similar cruise to that which the Lady Hawkins started today. Also due Monday is the American Export Lines steamer Exeter from the Mediterranean ports and the Lancastria of the Cunard White Star fleet, from Liverpool and Cobh. The Lancastria is making its only trip of the season to Boston, with 42 passengers for this port and more than 100 others for New York.

Passengers booked for the Lady Hawkins included: Charles H. Woodbury, Boston artist, accompanied by John Aldrich of Boston, Mrs. Charles B. Perkins of Boston, and Mr. and Mrs. John H. Allen of South Portland, Maine; Mrs. J. H. Bushway of Boston; Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Byrnes of Newport, R. I., and Mr. and Mrs. H. Bradley Ogden of Utica, N. Y.

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Forstmann's fine silk striped navy blue wool. Coat umbrella-pleated, dress crisped with cotton pique. Sizes 38, 42, $98.

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Resort Clothes Make News Even for Stay-at-Homes

Cruise and resort fashions worn by fortunate travelers establish the style we'll all be following through the summer. The woman who sees these new southern clothes at the smart shops advertised in The Christian Science Monitor has a good basis for planning an unusually successful wardrobe for months to come.

'Exploring' Vital in Schools, Lowes Tells N. E. Teachers

Enthusiasm for discovery and investigation in both teachers and pupils is an essential factor in successful teaching, Prof. John Livingston Lowes of the English Department at Harvard told nearly 1,000 teachers gathered in the Hotel Commander in Cambridge last night. The meeting was one of the high points in a series of joint sessions, ending today, of the Harvard Conference of the New England Association of Teachers of English and the Harvard Teachers Association. The latter group will continue meetings through next week.

"It is not learning that is dull; teachers make it so when they make the environment so," Professor Lowes asserted. "The spirit of discovery will permeate the attitude toward the body of knowledge and toward teaching. The attitude of mind stimulated is the important thing."

Encouragement Needed

Teachers who are going to contribute anything to the progress of their pupils must maintain an open mind, must be flexible in their approach to the subject and must realize the supreme importance of the environment of their teaching, Professor Lowes declared. It is not so much the display of knowledge on the part of the teacher and the communication of it to pupils, he continued, but the encouragement in pupils of a desire to carry on their own investigations and reach their own conclusions, that is of value.

"We may never communicate to our pupils one tenth of what we know," he said, "but what we know can vitalize what we teach."

Teachers must be "intellectually alive," the professor insisted, and they must be responsive to the interest and questioning of pupils. He recalled that the two teachers who helped him the most in his own school days were "great investigators" themselves who through their influence stirred his own curiosity.

Teachers, Professor Lowes asserted, cannot hope to stimulate this essential curiosity in students unless they "have their own adventures into the realm of the unknown" and unless they keep constantly mentally active and receptive to new ideas—new ideas which come not only from their own research but also from their pupils.

Research Necessary

Too many teachers depend upon second-hand knowledge, Professor Lowes stated, and this prevents successful teaching. Teachers who are going to arouse the curiosity in pupils which results in real education must do their own investigation and research, he added.

Other essentials of successful teaching, the professor continued, are the mastery of facts, clear concept of the unity of material to be covered, and the vision and imagination to vitalize the subject and to connect it with the experience of the pupils themselves.

Rollo W. Brown, Cambridge author, spoke on "Changing Tendencies." He stated that just as the Rome-Berlin axis existed in Europe, so in the United States there are miscellaneous axes representing various ideologies.

Laboratory Meeting

The physical science teachers gathered today in the Harvard biological laboratories for a meeting on "Testing in Science." John M. Stalmaker, Examiner for the College Entrance Examination Board, told them that present systems for testing the knowledge of high-school students in this department are inadequate.

The joint sessions moved to the Georgian Room of the Hotel Statler, Boston, this morning for a meeting devoted to "Utilizing the Resources of the Community."

Mrs. Anne H. Webb of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts described extension work of that institution. Prof. Clayton D. Gilbert of the New England Conservatory of Music spoke on "The Stage and the Student." Following his talk, students from the Conservatory presented a scene from "Macbeth." Wheeler Beckett, organizer and conductor of "youth symphony concerts," described benefits of activities of that kind.

Samuel Gould of Brookline High School spoke on "The Radio and the English Class." Many radio programs, it was agreed, can contribute much to the study of good English, good diction, current literature, and the drama.

Following luncheon, the annual business sessions began and reports of state representatives were heard.

Timilty Checks On 'Captain's Cars'

"That's the captain's car, don't touch it."

This phrase has become so popular in local police corridors that it has reached the ears of Commissioner Joseph Timilty, with the result that police captains are to lose some of their personal transportation obtained in the guise of department automobiles.

The Commissioner yesterday called in 20 to 25 automobiles that do not bear the official stamp of the department but are being used as personal cars by captains and other police officials. They are said to bear individual registration plates like privately owned automobiles and represent an investment of some $15,000.

Each division is said to have at least one of these little-used cars for departmental purposes. The Commissioner's plan is to supplant some of the older cars with the idle vehicles and turn in the old ones for what the department can get.

Robert Moses to Lecture

Robert Moses, Commissioner of Parks in New York City, will come to Harvard this spring to deliver a series of lectures under the sponsorship of the Godkin Lecture Foundation, which annually brings a man outstanding in national or international public service to the university for several months. Under the terms of the Foundation, the annual lecturer must deal with some aspect of "the essentials of free government and the duties of the citizen."

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On 10-Day Construction Job

Paneling half completed; chine being fastened at waterline at Toppans Boatworks, Medford, Mass.

Plywood Sloop Yacht Built in Mystic Yard

By Harlan Trott
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

For years, small-boat sailors have been saying that what pleasure boating needs is a labor-saving production system that will bring costs down within hailing distance of the average man. Out at Toppans' shipyard in Medford, they think they have found the answer.

You get off by the tide locks at Medford Bridge and take the first street to the right skirting the city side of the Mystic—the same meandering Mystic that floated many a tall ship across its somber saltmarsh in the fabulous days of the Don Quixote and other good Medford clippers. Toppans' rambling old sheds hang close to the street, hard by an abrupt bend in the tidal stream. It looks like a precarious perch for an up-and-coming shipyard. But apparently it has a good hold on the site. Toppans has been there 40 years now. And there on that crook in the Mystic the Medford shipbuilding tradition survives.

Outwardly the scene has not changed much since those days at the turn of the century when naphtha launches and leg-o'-mutton mainsails cut on the ample lines of a Civil War nightgown were the last words in speed and sport. But out in the joiner ship, in the spar loft and in the main building shed, Toppans is turning out a boat, through an innovation in construction, that seems destined to eclipse even the lively tempo of today.

How to apply the FOB-Detroit system of low-cost serviceable transportation to boating has come in for nearly as much speculation as the weather. Perhaps that is why nothing has ever really been done about it—until now. What Toppans is doing to meet the "need for a small cruiser-racing sailboat within reach of the average purse" is the outcome of a definite plan. The boat it is building with that need in mind is the collective expression of ideas which an enterprising group has contributed — Donald R. Simonds, President of the corporation; Jan T. Friis, Plant Manager; Richard LaCroix, sales; Walter C. Wood, sailing master of the MIT dingheys, Technical Adviser; Charles G. MacGregor, engineering and design.

The potentialities compressed within their 23-foot sloop are something for any boat-builder and small-boat enthusiast to contemplate. Fully rigged, equipped and ready to take to sea, the boat will sell for a third less than any regular boat of the same general type equally as sound and seaworthy.

How do they do it?

To begin with, these businessmen-builders will tell you that labor is the major item in the cost of a boat. Cut down on labor and you cut down on cost. A glance at the new cruiser they call the "Toppan Twosome" as it stands on the block, framed out and half-planked, tells half the story. Structurally it is amazingly simple. Simplicity is a saving. Her sections, floors, and carlings are widely spaced.

Her planking—well, that's the key to the departure in building method which is the talk of boatmen hereabout. Instead of orthodox planking, with layer on layer of longitudinal seams and fastenings, the boat is being built of resin-bonded plywood.

Putting the ship together looks more like a job for a paperhanger than a shipwright, though that is not a seaworthy simile for this unusual process. To be sure, her "planking" goes on in sizable vertical panels, but there the similarity ends. The plywood is designed to stand the test; and there is where Mr. MacGregor has his say, except that the enterprising Scot, steeped in the technical lore and learning of the Clyde's shipbuilding artistry, is inclined to let someone else do the talking. Plywood planking was not thought up yesterday. Mr. MacGregor began experimenting with it back in wartime, when he was working out pontoon designs for Curtis flying boats. Its laminations are welded with marine glue into a finished product of such lightness, strength and durability that a lubberly onlooker can comprehend Masefield's poetic conception of a seaworthy product—

"Drawn ringing hard to stand the test of brine. . . ."

Not only does the ringing hardness of the plywood product resist the ordinary test of wind and weather. The Toppan joiners talk up its malleability; they note that it takes screw fastenings close to the edge, without splitting or without the screw or nail heads pulling through. They explain, too, that it is 40 per cent thinner than ordinary longitudinal planking; that unlimited soaking and re-drying under extreme temperatures from below zero to well over the boiling point will not cause any separation along the seams; and that because wood contracts or expands across the grain, instead of going with it, the cross plies reduce swelling or contraction to a minimum.

With the type now perfected, Mr. Friis estimates that the plant can turn out one of these sail cruisers in 10 days. A similar boat built on orthodox principles would require about 60 days for the corresponding number of workers.

The Twosome has a pretty profile, moderate ends, easy flowing sheer, a well-proportioned house, and a tall, trim sloop rig, with all sail inboard, where her mainsail can be handled from the large after cockpit and the jib from a self-bailing cockpit in the eyes. It steers with a tiller attached to an outboard rudder. Outside the rudder head projects a bumpkin, to which the backstay makes fast. A permanent backstay is not only more convenient than port and starboard preventers, which have to be manned whenever you tack ship; but in this case they are an absolute necessity, because the mast is stepped on deck.

The boat gets its driving power out of 281 square feet of sail, of which 199 is in the mainsail. It rides on 19 feet of water, with 1,250 pounds of iron on a well-molded shoe. It is 7 feet, 6 inches, beam.

You boil, bake and fry things on a shipmate coal stove—the kind your grandfather used to dry his mittens over, or "mug up" from, when he first went to sea. A coal fire in the galley is a cheerful item when it's blowing no'theast outside and the spray is coming in smack on your face, stinging cold.

If the wind peters out into whiteash proportions, there's a motor under the bridge deck at the companionway that sings an 8-to-10-knot tune, and a storage battery for lights in the cabin when the anchor is down and you want to curl up below with the mail from home.

It sleeps two comfortably; four in a pinch, if you can find a crew of four who think being pinched is all part of the cruising game.

Early Salem Days Revealed

(Continued from Page 9)

ing by the dresses, displayed in adjoining cases. Women usually pause a long time before these. The colors are still magnificent, many came from Paris, some—as the little cards explain—were worn during presentation at the Court of St. James's or a White House Ball.

The Institute has been in the forefront of those museums which strive to obliterate that air of stifled mustiness that somehow inevitably seems to creep over displays of ancient things. For that reason it was among the first to portray complete rooms of furnishings, showing the whole affair just as it was in the 18th and 19th centuries.

But even without this sort of display, the great days of Salem were so vivid and alive that something of that essence pervades the Institute. You don't feel like whispering, and if you see something that strikes you funny you have the impression that it would be strictly de rigueur in the Essex Institute. Perhaps that explains why it seems a little different than many museums.—R. R. M.

Water Main Work Held Up for Opera

Opening of Boston's 10-day opera season on March 16, will not be marked—as had been planned—by opening of the street in front of the Opera House. Learning that the theater was to be cut off from vehicular traffic by yawning holes and heaps of excavated dirt as the WPA proceeded with the laying of a 42-inch water main, opera officials appealed for a postponement of the work.

They were assured that this had been arranged and that women in evening dress will not be compelled to negotiate splintery board walks and clay banks in stepping from their limousines to the Opera House doors.

The 42-inch main, one of the five principal supplies for downtown Boston, is being relocated as part of the Huntington Avenue subway project. Construction work on this project is in charge of Col. Thomas F. Sullivan, chairman of the Boston Transit Commission. When the opera officials sought postponement of the work in front of the Opera House, Chief Engineer Wilbur W. Davis decided that laying of the pipe could be held over until March 25 without interfering with the construction schedule. Men who were to be put to work on it will be given other jobs in the meantime.

Only 23 of 1,393 Girls Can't Swim

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WELLESLEY, Mass., March 11—with the new George Howe Davenport swimming pool open at Wellesley College, 1,393 questionnaires sent to the students early in the fall have been tabulated by Elaine Dear, instructor in swimming. Only 23 of the number are non-swimmers. The greatest majority of students, 771, classed themselves as intermediate swimmers.

Four hundred and eleven students admitted that they could not dive and 568 students said they were beginners. As to life-saving rating, only four are qualified to act as examiners, while 773 have no rating at all. To the question how many would be interested in recreational swimming there were 1,272 ayes, 86 not interested, and 35 unclassified.

Thirty-five college students have been asked to try out for the swimming demonstration on March 18 in connection with the formal dedication of the Recreation Building. Thirty-four were finally chosen for the demonstration which will have formation swimming, the huge chain, the flower formation, and a "W." There will also be a relay race.

Scholars Named Under Henry Fund

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 11 (AP) —The American Trustees of the Charles and Julia Henry Fund have awarded Henry Fellowships to seven students now attending Eastern colleges or universities.

The recipients, who will study at Oxford and Cambridge Universities during the next academic year, are the following:

Robert A. Rennie of Blackstone, Mass., Wesleyan; Elwood J. Wilson Jr., of Montvale, N. J., Princeton; Ray S. Cline of Terre Haute, Ind., and Lawrence F. Ebb of Dorchester, Mass., Harvard, who will go to Oxford.

William P. Bund of Boston, Karl D. Alsen of Valley City, N. D., Yale, and Miss Marion de Kay Rous of New York, Swarthmore, who will study at Cambridge.

The fellowships, first awarded in 1931, were established by the bequest of Lady Julia Lewisohn Henry "in the earnest hope and desire of cementing bonds of friendship between the British Empire and the United States."



Balance-in-Motion

Step blithely into Spring in good-looking, comfortable shoes of calf with inserts of gabardine and smart lowered heels. This is only one of many new models in our exclusive "Balanced" shoes scientifically designed to give desirable balance in motion. The unique feature built into every pair of Stearns "Balanced" shoes enables you to walk with a free, graceful stride. Black, blue or brown. Shoe Salon, second floor.

$10.95

Stearns BOSTON

Around the Corner—

Radio on Whales—New Bedford whalers are discussing an innovation on the German whaling vessel Unitas. When it sailed for the North Atlantic the other day this ship took along dozens of tiny automatic radio transmitters, housed in waterproof cases.

Placed on whales taken by small boats and left to be picked up by the Unitas itself, these little radio stations will make it easy for the ship to find the whales with the aid of its direction finders. Without them it often takes hours, even days, to locate them. The system is described in the current issue of "Radio News."

Voters' Children—Last fall Special Officer Thomas H. Leary of the Cambridge police lost out in his campaign to win defeat as a delegate to the State Democratic convention. He was nominated and elected against his will and despite various humorous plans for alienating support.

The election is over, but Mr. Leary has not forgotten his friends' refusal to vote against him. Last night his small daughter, Dorothy, held a party. Her father passed out the ice cream, warning the children that it would be denied to any whose parents had voted for their host.

"There's a rumor going around the city that I'm going to be drafted for Mayor of Cambridge this fall," said Mr. Leary, going on to explain that the ice cream restriction was merely a first step toward losing that election, should he be drawn unwillingly into it.

"Macs Come First"—The 12,000 ballots which were prepared for the Weymouth town election next Monday are being reprinted.

William R. MacKay, candidate for the Board of Health, glanced over the ballots the other day and discovered that while his name preceded that of his opponent Edward C. McIntosh in ordinary concepts of alphabetical order, on the ballot the order was reversed.

He protested.

"Aids to Navigation"—Flower pots and window boxes on streets in which all doorways look alike, are almost as valuable to visitors as are bell buoys to harbor pilots. Move them, and disaster results.

Harvard students who noticed that one of their fellows proceeded regularly to a Back Bay street of this description, were well aware of this. The other day they moved two flower pots from the portal through which he passed habitually to call upon an admired damsel, and placed them carefully next door.

Not only did the visiting swain step briskly into the wrong house, but five other people who lived in the same building as the girl followed suit.

Out of the Air—During the 20 days of the Czecho-Slovakian crisis last year, a number of statesmen and commentators "shot their arrows into the air" via radio microphones. A number of them have now fallen to earth in the Boston Public Library.

The library has just been given a complete 10-volume set of word-by-word records of broadcasts over the Columbia System dealing with the crisis. Included in the set are the speeches of the international figures involved, as well as accounts of developments by news reporters and commentators.

The presentation was made by Harold E. Fellows, general manager of Station WEEI, on behalf of William Paley, president of the Columbia Broadcasting System.

College Men Urged To Aid Government

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, Mass., March 11—Participation in government is one of the particular needs of these times, 400 Harvard alumni assembled last night at the Hotel Bancroft for the 35th anniversary dinner of Harvard Club of Worcester, were told by Christian A. Herter, speaker of the Massachusetts House of Representatives.

Felicitations were extended to the club by delegates from the other Harvard clubs of New England, the representatives speaking from the floor of the banquet hall, in the chronological order of the founding of the clubs.

Mr. Herter, after admitting that the young graduate is practically barred from Civil Service in Massachusetts, because of the present status of the law, urged college men by their interest and active endorsement of good legislation to become lobbyists in the best sense of the term. He pointed out that 95 per cent of new legislation was not coming from legislators or administrators but from outside interests. Therefore, experts and specialists had open to them a widening field where they could render a real service in the cause of good government.

Other speakers were Hugh McK. Landon '92, president of the Harvard Alumni Association, who came from Indianapolis; Dean James McC Landis, LL.B., '24, of the Harvard Law School, and Dean George H. Chase '96, Harold H. Hartwell '13 president of the Harvard Club of Worcester, presided.

Income Tax Evasion Indictment Returned

The Federal grand jury returned the second indictment in the government's crusade against Federal income tax evaders yesterday, indicting Dr. Jacobs Aronson of Brookline, on a charge of willfully attempting to evade and defeat income taxes between the years of 1932 and 1935.

The government charge in the indictment that he attempted to evade paying an income tax on $66,000 by failing to list that amount on his returns for those years—an amount which the government alleges he earned during 1932 through 1935. The charge is a felony and carries as a maximum penalty five years in prison or a $10,000 fine, or both.

Henry M. Leen, Assistant U. S. Attorney and Leo Looney, Special Assistant Attorney General from Washington, are prosecutors of the case.



CRISP SPRING "SAILORS"

Everyone can wear a sailor hat this Spring because there are as many versions as there are types of people. One easy-to-wear style is sketched above. The colored bows and veiling add a softening touch that is more than a little flattering. Black or navy straw with contrasting bows in white, rose or copen. This hat may be chosen with colorful velvet bows at either side, if you prefer. Millinery Salon, sixth floor.

$5.75

Stearns BOSTON

Washable Truhu Silks

an annual value-event lasting through Thursday, March 16

Considering the recent market advance in prices on raw silks, these values are outstanding. On Friday, March 17, all remaining TRUHUS will be reticketed to their regular prices.

This is an annual event with us, offering new freshly loomed TRUHU silks in Summer prints and plain colors. This year, for the first time, we are offering these lovely TRUHUS before Easter so that women may make them up into Easter suit-blouses, redingote costumes, or tailored dresses. They are all pure-dye pure silks and all washable. There are more than 100 color combinations in the assortment, in designs exclusive with us in Boston. Pastels prevail in such luscious colors as dusty pink, raspberry, porcelain blue, mint green, aqua, turquoise, gold, delft, and orchid. There are plain colors, dots, stripes, small all-over tailored motifs, and soft multi-colored paisley effects . . . and for those who prefer them, navy, black, and dark grounds with white or multi-colors. Second floor.

Truhu Printed Crepes
Truhu Polka Dots
Truhu Jacquard Crepes
Truhu Printed Sheers
Truhu Stripes
Truhu Master Crepes

$1.55 YARD
regularly $2

Trushan Shantung, 12 plain colors, black, and white

Truhu Senior Crepes
45 plain colors, for underwear, linings, and blouses

$1.35 YARD
regularly $1.65

Stearns BOSTON

Odd Lot-Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's 11:50 Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 650,000
Previous day 1,210,370
1939 volume to date 46,925,582
1938 volume to date 43,162,880

Market Falters, Prices Are Mixed On Light Selling

NEW YORK, March 11 (AP)—Stocks faltered in today's market as many traders lightened commitments for the week-end recess.

After a slight upturn at the opening, selling dribbled into the list and, in the final hour, prices were slightly mixed. Dealings were much slower than yesterday.

Despite spottiness of prices, Wall Street seemed to have derived considerable cheer from action of the SEC in liberalizing short selling rules. In addition business prospects, on the whole, were viewed as promising.

American Telephone was an isolated strong spot, jumping about 2 points to a new 1938-39 peak. Slightly ahead also were Sears Roebuck, Montgomery Ward, du Pont, General Electric, Anaconda, and Kennecott.

Loft dropped about a point. Lesser losers included U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, General Motors, Chrysler, U. S. Rubber, United Aircraft, Santa Fe, North American, and Philip Morris.

Bonds Tend Higher

A slight tinge of irregularity was evident in the bond market today, but the main trend was higher with interest again centered in loans of South American countries.

U. S. Governments, following a week-long rise to record levels of a year or longer, were inclined to rest at declines of extremely small fractions and some of the recently buoyant low-priced rails felt the effects of week-end profit taking and adjustments.

Speculative nthusiasm for the Latin-American obligations, whetted to an unusual degree by the Government announcement of a working debt service and trade agreement with the Southern republic on Thursday night, carried numerous issues to new highs. Included were Brazil 6⅜s, and four separate loans of Chile. Scurities of some of the municipalities, as well as privately operated companies, likewise were in good demand.

Corporate domestic bonds showing moderate improvement included American & Foreign Power 5s, American Telephone 3¼s, Missouri-Kansas-Texas 5s and Anaconda 4½s.

Inclined to step back as the session approached its end were Delaware & Hudson refunding 4s, Bethlehem Steel 3¾, Alleghany 5s, Studebaker 6s and St. Paul 5s.

1938 Wool Output Above 1937; Value Substantially Lower

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Agriculture Department estimated the 1938 wool production at 436,510,000 pounds, compared with 432,809,000 in 1937.

The 1938 crop was valued at $71,378,000, compared with $117,270,000 in 1937. The 1938 price averaged 19.1 cents per pound at local markets, compared with 32 cents in the previous year, the Department said.

The number of sheep shorn in 1938 was estimated at 46,726,000 head, compared with 45,928,000 in 1937. The weight of wool per sheep shorn averaged the same in both years, 7.98 pounds.

The Department said all of the increase in shorn wool production in 1938 over 1937 occurred in the western sheep states.

The production of wool in 1937 and 1938, respectively, in major producing states was reported as follows:

Pennsylvania, 3,192,000 and 3,008,000 pounds; Ohio, 18,450,000 and 17,753,000; Indiana, 5,288,000 and 4,930,000; Illinois, 5,366,000 and 5,419,000; Michigan, 8,840,000 and 8,031,000; Wisconsin, 3,097,000 and 2,970,000; Minnesota, 8,066,000 and 7,800,000; Iowa, 9,600,000 and 9,701,000; Missouri, 8,673,000 and 8,973,000; North Dakota, 6,132,000 and 6,137,000; South Dakota, 7,947,000 and 9,055,000; Kansas, 3,148,000 and 3,566,000.

Kentucky, 5,222,000 and 5,309,000; Texas, 75,835,000 and 79,305,000; Montana, 24,892,000 and 25,245,000; Idaho, 18,826,000 and 17,463,000; Wyoming, 30,361,000 and 31,389,000; Colorado, 13,243,000 and 12,862,000; New Mexico, 15,394,000 and 15,300,000; Arizona, 5,050,000 and 5,040,000; Utah, 19,221,000 and 19,909,000; Nevada, 5,878,000 and 5,920,000; Washington, 5,819,000 and 5,985,000; Oregon, 17,501,000 and 17,499,000; California, 25,962,000 and 28,237,000.

Continental Baking Merger Approved by Stockholders

BALTIMORE (AP)—Merger of the Continental Baking Corp. with its wholly owned subsidiary, the Continental Baking Co., was approved at the annual stockholders meeting.

George Faunce, Jr., of the firm's legal department, said purpose of the merger was to simplify its corporate structure and effect tax economies. The corporation was a holding concern and engaged in no actual business, Mr. Faunce said. The company owns 82 of 87 bakeries in the system.

Money Market

New York Quotations

	Today	Prev. Day	Yr. Ago
Call loan renewal			
Stock Exch	1 %	1 %	1 %
Curb Exch	1½	½	1½
Com Paper			
Prime	3/4@ ¾	¾@ ¾	1
Time Money			
60-90 days	1¼	1¼	1¼
4-6 months	1½	1½	1½
Bar silver	42¾c	42¾c	44¾c

Boston Quotations

Call money	1¼%	1¼%	1¼%
Com paper	1	1	¾@1
Time money	1½	1½	1½

Bankers Acceptance Market

30 days	⅛@ ¼%	⅛@ ¼%	⅛@ ¼%
60 days	⅛@ ¼	⅛@ ¼	⅛@ ¼
90 days	⅛@ ¼	⅛@ ¼	⅛@ ¼
4 months	⅛@ ¼	⅛@ ¼	⅛@ ¼
5-6 months	⅜@ ½	⅜@ ½	⅜@ ½

London Market

Short bills	⅝%	⅝%	⅝%
3 months bills	⅝	⅝	⅝
Bar gold	148s 3d	148s 3d	139s 8d
Bar silver	20⅜d	20⅜d	20⅜d

Central Bank Rates

	Per Cent		Per Cent
Atlanta	1½	Bucharest	3½
Boston	1½	Calcutta	3
Chicago	1½	Danzig	4
Cleveland	1½	Lisbon	4-4½
Dallas	1½	London	2
Kansas City	1½	Helsingfors	4
Minneapolis	1½	Buenos Aires	3½
New York	1	Madrid	5
Philadelphia	1½	Ottawa	2½
Richmond	1½	Oslo	3½
San Francisco	1½	Paris	2
St. Louis	1½	Rita	4½
Athens	6	Prague	3
Amsterdam	2	Stockholm	2½
Berne	1½	Rome	4½
Berlin	4	Tokyo	3.29
Brussels	2½	Sofia	4
Budapest	4	Warsaw	4½

1939 High	1939 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	11:50	Net Ch'ge
63	55	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	2	63	63	63	Mar10
130	126	Abbott pf (4½)	1	130	130	130	Mar10
45	38	Acme Steel (1)	1	39	39	39	+ ⅞
11	8⅜	Adams Exp (.20e)	1	10	10	10	— ¼
25	19⅜	Adams-Millis (¼g)	1	23¾	23¾	23¾	+ ⅝
27½	24	Addressor (1.40)	2	25	25	25	—1
65⅜	54¼	Air Reduction (1a)	4	59¾	59	59	—1
1⅛	¾	Air-Way El Appl	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	Mar 9
10	9½	Alaska Juneau (1)	17	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	—
1¼	⅞	Alleghany Corp	10	1	1	1	— ⅛
12¾	8⅞	Alleghany pf xw	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	— ½
14⅞	10	Alleghany pf $30 ww	2	13¾	13½	13½	— ¼
13⅜	9	Alleghany pf $40 ww	2	13	12½	12½	Mar 9
19	13	Alleghany pr pf	4	19	18½	18½	Mar 9
28¼	20	Allegheny-Lud Steel	5	23¼	23¼	23¼	— ½
11½	8¼	Allen Industries	1	10½	10½	10½	— ¼
193	170½	Al Chem & Dye (6)	4	182	181¾	182	+ ¼
13⅛	11¼	Allied Kid (½)	1	12	12	12	Mar 9
13⅜	11⅜	Allied Mills (¾e)	6	13¼	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅜
11⅜	8⅜	Allied Stores	14	10¾	10½	10⅜	+ ⅛
70	61	Allied St pf (5)	1	69	65	69	Mar 7
48⅜	39½	Allis-Ch Mfg (¼g)	11	46	45½	45½	— ½
19⅛	15½	Alpha P Cem (¼g)	3	18¼	18	18	Mar 8
2⅜	1⅞	Amal Leather	1	2½	2½	2½	Mar10
19	17½	Amal Leather pf	2	17½	17½	17½	Jan 23
69½	60¼	Amerada Corp (2)	10	67	66⅝	66⅝	— ⅛
24¼	19½	Am Ag Ch Del (.35g)	16	20	20	20	+ ⅛
17¾	13⅞	Am Bank Note (.20g)	5	17	16¾	16¾	— ⅛
8	5¾	Am Bosch	8	6½	6¼	6¼	— ¼
54½	42½	Am Brake Shoe (1)	3	49	49	49	— ⅜
100⅝	88	Am Can (4)	5	95½	95½	95½	— ⅛
178½	167½	Am Can pf (7)	1	170⅛	170⅛	170⅛	Mar10
35	24¼	Am Car & Fdy	8	29¼	29¼	29¼	— ⅜
55	41	Am Car pf (2½e)	1	49	49	49	— ¼
24½	19	Am Ch & Chl (.15g)	13	22½	22¼	22½	
115⅛	112	Am Ch & C pf (5)	1	115⅛	115⅛	115⅛	Mar 9
122¾	116	Am Chicle (4a)	2	120	120	120	Mar 9
8¾	6⅛	Am Colortype	13	8½	8¼	8¼	Mar 9
11⅛	8¾	Am Comi Alcohol	1	9¾	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
11½	8½	Am Crystal Sugar	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	— ¼
5⅜	3¼	Am Encaus Tiling	3	4½	4⅜	4½	+ ⅛
5½	5	Am European	1	-	-	5	Feb 21
3⅜	2⅞	Am & For Power	12	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
15¾	12	Am & F P $6 pf	10	16½	15⅞	16⅛	+ ⅝
19⅞	15¾	Am & F P $7 pf	25	20½	19¾	20	+ ½
9¾	7½	Am & F P 2 pf	8	9⅜	9	9	
15	13¼	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	2	14½	14½	14½	+ ⅛
5¼	4½	Am Hide & Leather	3	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	Mar 9
34¼	30	Am Hide & L pf (1k)	2	34½	34⅛	34⅛	Mar 3
46½	43½	Am Home Pr (2.40)	3	46½	46½	46½	
1⅞	1⅜	Am Ice	2	1¾	1¾	1¾	
18¼	14½	Am Ice pf	4	17½	17	17	— ¾
7¾	6	Am International	3	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	Mar10
30⅜	21½	Am Locomotive	15	27½	27	27	
79½	65	Am Locomot pf	1	72	72	72	— ½
15¾	13	Am M & Pr (.80)	3	14⅞	14½	14½	— ⅛
4½	3⅜	Am M & Met	3	4	4	4	Mar10
40½	32	Am Metal (¾g)	1	38⅜	38⅜	38⅜	+ ⅜
122	120½	Am Met 6% pf (6)	1	122	122	122	Jan 20
7	5⅜	Am Power & Lt	7	6⅜	6½	6½	— ¼
49½	38	AmP&L $6 pf (1½k)	12	49¾	49½	49½	+ ¼
44¼	32⅜	Am P&L $5pf (1¼k)	18	44¾	44	44⅜	— ⅛
18⅜	14	Am Rad & St S	23	17⅛	17	17	
22¾	16⅛	Am Roll Mill	8	19¼	18⅞	18⅞	— ⅛
72½	62½	Am Roll Mill pf	3	65⅜	65½	65½	
15⅜	13¾	Am Saf Razor (1.20)	3	15⅜	15⅛	15⅛	— ¼
20	15½	Am Seating (½e)	1	17½	17½	17½	Mar10
53⅝	41⅝	Am Smelt & R (½g)	15	48⅞	48	48	— ⅜
134	129½	Am Smelt & R pf (7)	7	133	133	133	Mar 9
64¼	60	Am Snuff Co (3a)	1	64¼	64¼	64¼	Mar10
41	29¼	Am Steel Fdrs	9	34⅝	34⅜	34⅜	— ¼
13⅛	8½	Am Stores	1	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	+ ⅛
14½	13	Am Stove (.20g)	1	13	13	13	Mar10
22½	19¼	Am Sugar Ref	6	20½	20	20¼	+ ⅛
91⅞	75½	Am Sugar pf (7)	3	79½	79	79	+1
18½	17	Am Sumat Tob (1a)	3	18	18	18	Mar10
168	149½	Am Tel & Tel (9)	34	170⅛	168½	169¾	+2¾
87½	80⅛	Am Tobacco (5)	4	85	84½	84½	Mar10
89¾	83⅛	Am Tob B (5)	2	87¼	87	87	— ¼
153	147	Am Tob pf (6)	13	149⅞	149⅞	149⅞	Mar 9
8⅜	5⅞	Am Type Fdrs	4	7¾	7¼	7¼	Mar10
14⅝	11⅜	Am Water Wks	24	13⅞	13½	13¼	— ⅝
93½	82	Am W W 1 pf (6)	2	93½	93½	93½	
6¾	5	Am Woolen	3	5⅞	5¾	5¾	
43½	36⅝	Am Woolen pf	9	40⅞	40¼	40¼	— ¼
7¾	5⅞	Am Zinc L&S	8	6⅜	6⅜	6¾	Mar10
33	30	Am Zinc pr pf	2	29¼	29	29⅛	
36¼	26	Anaconda (¾g)	110	30	29	29¼	+ ⅛
54⅞	45	Anacon W & C	3	53¼	52⅝	52⅝	Mar 9
20¼	17	Anchor H Gl (.15g)	9	19⅛	19	19	+ ⅛
15⅝	11½	Andes Copper (¼e)	3	14	13¼	13¼	Mar 9
2½	2¼	A P W Paper	7	2¼	2¼	2¼	Mar 8
29½	25½	Arch-Dan-M (¼g)	2	26¾	26⅞	26¾	+ ¾
103⅜	101	Armour Del pf (7)	1	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞	Mar 6
6½	5	Armour Ill	13	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
52	44	Armour Ill pr pf	1	47½	47½	47½	Mar10
65	65	Armour Ill pf	1	65	65	65	Jan 4
58	45½	Armstr'ng Cork (¾g)	6	48¼	47½	47½	— ¼
12¾	9⅝	Arnold Cons (⅝g)	3	12¾	12¾	12¾	+ ¼
10⅜	8	Artloom Corp	3	9½	9¼	9½	— ¼
10⅜	7⅝	Assd Dry Goods	9	10	10	10	
76½	70	Assd D G 1 pf (6)	3	76½	76½	76½	Mar 8
53½	51½	Assd D G 2 pf	4	53½	52½	53½	Mar10
36	33	Associates Inv (2)	1	36	36	36	Feb
42⅞	31½	Atch T & S F	12	38⅞	38½	38½	— ½
71	59¼	Atch T & S F pf (1e)	1	70	70	70	— ¼
30½	20	Atl Coast Line	1	24½	24½	24½	— ⅛
8⅜	6¼	Atl G & W Indies	5	8¾	8½	8¾	+ ⅛
16¼	11	Atl G & W In pf	3	16⅜	16½	16½	+ ¼
23½	20⅞	Atl Refining (1)	7	22⅜	22⅛	22¼	— ⅛
110	106½	Atl Refining pf (4)	1	108¼	108¼	108¼	Mar10
8⅞	7⅞	Atlas Corp (½e)	1	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	
47¾	44	Atlas Corp pf (3)	1	47¾	47¾	47¾	Mar10
66¾	57	Atlas Powder (1½g)	1	63	63	63	Mar 9
6¼	5	Atlas Tack	1	6	6	6	— ½
4⅝	3⅜	Auburn Auto	3	4⅝	4½	4½	Mar10
3⅞	2¾	Aust Nichols	3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	Mar 9
8⅞	6½	Aviation Corp	14	6¾	6½	6½	— ⅛
B							
17¾	12⅝	Bald Loco ct	10	15⅞	15¾	15¾	
8¾	5½	Balt & Ohio	10	7	7	7	
10⅜	6¾	Balt & Ohio pf	2	8⅞	8½	8½	— ½
30½	20½	Bangor & Ar (2½)	2	24	23	24	
21½	15⅜	Barber Asphalt	8	19¾	19⅜	19⅜	
13	9½	Barker Bros	1	11	11	11	
19½	14¾	Barnsdall Oil (1)	6	17⅝	17⅜	17⅜	— ⅛
21¼	18	Bayuk Cigar (¾)	3	20¾	20½	20½	— ¼
21½	17½	Beatrice Cream (1a)	4	20½	20¼	20¼	
100	98½	Beatrice pf ww (5)	2	100	100	100	Mar 8
125	121	Beech-Nut Pack (4a)	1	123	123	123	—2
8⅞	7½	Belding-Hem (.70)	6	8⅝	8½	8⅝	Mar10
73⅜	72⅜	Belg N R pf (3.30e)	1	73⅜	73⅜	73⅜	Mar 8
29¾	23¾	Bendix Aviation	14	27⅛	26½	26½	— ½
21⅜	18⅞	Benef Ind Ln (.45g)	1	21½	21½	21½	+ ⅜
52⅝	51½	Benef Ind Ln pf (2½)	1	52¾	52¼	52¼	Mar10
56¾	49	Best & Co (1.60a)	6	57½	57	57½	+ ¾
80	60¼	Beth Steel	40	74⅞	73¼	73½	—1⅜
18	16½	Beth Steel 5% pf (1)	1	17⅞	17⅞	17¾	+ ⅛
115	106¼	Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	5	114¼	113¾	114¼	Mar10
27	22	Bigelow-Sanford	2	27	26⅞	27	+ ¼
22¼	17½	Black&Decker (1)	1	22	22	22	
17¾	13	Blaw-Knox	1	15	15	15	+ ⅛
34¾	24¼	Boeing Airplane	5	29	28⅜	28⅜	—1⅛
28½	22¼	Bohn Al & Br (¾g)	8	26½	26	26¼	Mar10
19	12⅛	Bond Stores (.80)	1	18¾	18¾	18¾	
21⅜	16½	Borden Co (.30g)	17	21⅛	21	21	— ¼
33⅛	23⅜	Borg-Warner (¾g)	13	30¾	30½	30⅝	+ ⅛
23¼	22	Boston & Maine	2	23¼	23¼	23¼	
27	24	Bower Roll B (2)	1	26	26	26	Mar 8
7¾	6	Brewing Corp (.30g)	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	Mar10
15⅞	11½	Bridgeport Brass	6	14½	14	14	— ⅜
31⅞	22½	Briggs Mfg (¾g)	18	28⅞	28⅛	28⅛	— ¾
39½	34¼	Briggs & Strat (3)	1	38⅜	37⅞	38⅞	Mar 8
46⅝	43	Bristol-Myers (2.40)	2	47	46⅝	47	+ ½
2	1⅜	Bklyn & Qu Trans	2	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
10	8	Bklyn & Q Trans pf	5	8⅛	8	8	Mar10
13⅞	10⅞	Bklyn-Man Tr	4	11⅝	11⅜	11⅜	
43½	37⅛	Bklyn-M Tr pf	1	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝	— ⅛
19⅝	15⅞	Bklyn Un Gas	3	18⅝	18½	18½	— ⅛
35	31⅛	Brown Shoe (1½g)	2	35	35	35	Mar 3
13⅝	10¾	Br'wick-Balke (¼g)	2	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
13¾	10	Bucyrus-Erie	3	12⅛	12	12	— ¼
8	6	Budd Mfg	6	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
5⅝	4¼	Budd Wheel	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
30	23¼	Bullard Co	3	27½	27⅛	27⅛	— ⅜
34¼	24¾	Bulova Watch (2)	5	33¾	33½	33½	— ⅝
15⅜	13¾	Burling Mills (1)	2	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	
18¾	15⅞	Burr Ad Mach (.20g)	6	17⅛	17	17⅛	
2⅜	1¾	Bush Terminal	2	2	2	2	Mar10
9¼	7¼	Butler Bros (.15g)	19	9	9	9	
23¾	19½	Butler Bros pf (1½)	3	23⅜	23	23	Mar10
4¼	3⅛	Butte Cop & Zinc	6	4⅜	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
13¼	9	Byers (AM) Co	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	Mar10
17⅞	14½	Byron Jackson (¼g)	5	16	16	16	
C							
19¼	15¾	Calif Packing	7	19	18⅞	18⅞	— ⅛
49¾	48½	Calif Pack pf (2½)	1	48½	48½	48½	Mar 1
2½	⅝	Callahan Z-Lead	1	1⅛	1	1⅛	+ ⅛
8⅝	6½	Calumet & Hec	5	7⅝	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
17¾	14	Campbell Wyant	6	16¾	16½	16⅜	— ⅛
20¾	17	Can Dry G Ale	11	19	18⅞	19	
6¼	4¾	Canad Pacific	4	5	5	5	+ ⅛
34	30⅛	Cannon Mills (½g)	1	34½	34½	34½	+ ½
7⅝	6¼	Capital Ad A	1	7	7	7	
20½	17½	Carpenter Stl (.15g)	1	18½	18⅛	18⅛	Mar 9
3⅞	3⅛	Carriers & Gen (.05g)	1	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝	Mar10
94½	82	Case (JI) Co (5e)	24	91½	94½	94½	+ ¾
54⅞	42	Caterpil Tractor (2)	12	55	54	54	— ¾
107½	105⅜	Caterp Tractor pf (5)	1	105¾	105¾	105¾	+ ⅛
24⅜	17⅝	Celanese Corp	1	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅞
94	89	Celanese pr pf (7)	1	93½	93	93	Mar10
19½	14½	Celotex Corp	4	17⅝	17¼	17¼	— ⅜
22½	20	Cent Aguirre (1½)	1	20¼	20¼	20¼	+ ¼
5¼	3¾	Cent Foundry	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
9½	7	Cent R R N J	3	7½	7½	7½	Mar 7
5½	4½	Cent Violeta Sugar	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
5⅝	4½	Century Rib M	1	5½	5½	5½	+ ⅛
52½	39½	Cerro de Pas (1g)	5	44½	43¾	43¾	
13	9⅝	Certain-teed Prod	7	11¾	11½	11½	— ¼
30	23½	Champ Pap & F	1	28¾	28¾	28¾	Mar10
31	23⅜	Borg-Warner (¾g)	13	30¾	30½	30⅝	+ ⅛
24	22	Boston & Maine	2	23¼	23¼	23¼	
27	24	Bower Roll B (2)	1	26	26	26	Mar 8
7¾	6	Brewing Corp (.30g)	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	Mar10
15⅞	11½	Bridgeport Brass	6	14½	14	14	— ⅜
31⅞	22½	Briggs Mfg (¾g)	18	28⅞	28⅛	28⅛	— ¾
39½	34¼	Briggs & Strat (3)	1	38⅜	37⅞	38⅞	Mar 8
46⅝	43	Bristol-Myers (2.40)	2	47	46⅝	47	+ ½
2	1⅜	Bklyn & Qu Trans	2	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
10	8	Bklyn & Q Trans pf	5	8⅛	8	8	Mar10
13⅞	10⅞	Bklyn-Man Tr	4	11⅝	11⅜	11⅜	
43½	37⅛	Bklyn-M Tr pf	1	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝	— ⅛
19⅝	15⅞	Bklyn Un Gas	3	18⅝	18½	18½	— ⅛
35	31⅛	Brown Shoe (1½g)	2	35	35	35	Mar 3
13⅝	10¾	Br'wick-Balke (¼g)	2	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
13¾	10	Bucyrus-Erie	3	12⅛	12	12	— ¼
8	6	Budd Mfg	6	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
5⅝	4¼	Budd Wheel	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
30	23¼	Bullard Co	3	27½	27⅛	27⅛	— ⅜
34¼	24¾	Bulova Watch (2)	5	33¾	33½	33½	— ⅝
15⅜	13¾	Burling Mills (1)	2	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	
18¾	15⅞	Burr Ad Mach (.20g)	6	17⅛	17	17⅛	
2⅜	1¾	Bush Terminal	2	2	2	2	Mar10
9¼	7¼	Butler Bros (.15g)	19	9	9	9	
23¾	19½	Butler Bros pf (1½)	3	23⅜	23	23	Mar10
4¼	3⅛	Butte Cop & Zinc	6	4⅜	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
13¼	9	Byers (AM) Co	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	Mar10
17⅞	14½	Byron Jackson (¼g)	5	16	16	16	
C							
19¼	15¾	Calif Packing	7	19	18⅞	18⅞	— ⅛
49¾	48½	Calif Pack pf (2½)	1	48½	48½	48½	Mar 1
2½	⅝	Callahan Z-Lead	1	1⅛	1	1⅛	+ ⅛
8⅝	6½	Calumet & Hec	5	7⅝	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
17¾	14	Campbell Wyant	6	16¾	16½	16⅜	— ⅛
20¾	17	Can Dry G Ale	11	19	18⅞	19	
6¼	4¾	Canad Pacific	4	5	5	5	+ ⅛
34	30⅛	Cannon Mills (½g)	1	34½	34½	34½	+ ½
7⅝	6¼	Capital Ad A	1	7	7	7	
20½	17½	Carpenter Stl (.15g)	1	18½	18⅛	18⅛	Mar 9
3⅞	3⅛	Carriers & Gen (.05g)	1	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝	Mar10
94½	82	Case (JI) Co (5e)	24	91½	94½	94½	+ ¾
54⅞	42	Caterpil Tractor (2)	12	55	54	54	— ¾
107½	105⅜	Caterp Tractor pf (5)	1	105¾	105¾	105¾	+ ⅛
24⅜	17⅝	Celanese Corp	1	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅞
94	89	Celanese pr pf (7)	1	93½	93	93	Mar10
19½	14½	Celotex Corp	4	17⅝	17¼	17¼	— ⅜
22½	20	Cent Aguirre (1½)	1	20¼	20¼	20¼	+ ¼
5¼	3¾	Cent Foundry	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
9½	7	Cent R R N J	3	7½	7½	7½	Mar 7
5½	4½	Cent Violeta Sugar	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
5⅝	4½	Century Rib M	1	5½	5½	5½	+ ⅛
52½	39½	Cerro de Pas (1g)	5	44½	43¾	43¾	
13	9⅝	Certain-teed Prod	7	11¾	11½	11½	— ¼
30	23½	Champ Pap & F	1	28¾	28¾	28¾	Mar10
11	8	Checker Cab	1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	Mar 8
40½	31	Ches & Ohio (2)	22	39⅞	39½	39½	— ⅜
90	86	Ches & Oh pf (4)	3	89	89	89	Mar 8
25½	19⅜	Ches Corp (.85g)	1	24¾	24¾	24¾	Mar 9
⅝	⅜	Chi & E Ill	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	Mar10
3¼	2¼	Chi & E Ill pf

Commerce and Finance

Buying at Retail Enjoys Broad Gain in All Sections of Nation

Business and Industry

Farm Federation Offers Own Plan Of Cotton Subsidy

WASHINGTON (AP)—House Agriculture committeemen expressed opposition to a pending Senate proposal to cut cotton production still further and put some Government loan cotton on the market.

At the same time, the American Farm Bureau Federation threw its influence against the cotton program which was advanced by Senator Ellison Smith (D-SC) and received the Senate Agriculture Committee's approval Thursday.

Edward A. O'Neal, Federation president, said after a White House conference that he told Mr. Roosevelt that the Federation favored, instead, a cotton export subsidy similar to that which has aided in disposition abroad of about 90,000,000 bushels of wheat.

Senator Smith asserted, however, that his proposed legislation had "more unanimous approval" by the cotton industry than any other bill he had sponsored.

The measure would authorize the Government to sell loan cotton for 3 cents a pound to growers who would reduce their allocated production under the present farm program by an amount equal to their purchases. It also would authorize price adjustment payments of up to 5 cents a pound to farmers who marketed their staple instead of storing it under a Government loan. The Government now has about 11,000,000 bales of cotton on which it has lent about $500,000,000.

WASHINGTON—The American Farm Bureau Federation opposing the $200,000,000 Smith bill reported by the Senate Agriculture Committee offered its own program calling for a $75,000,000 export subsidy to cotton farmers.

The federation proposed in substance that the Government be authorized to take title to the cotton it now holds under loans by paying borrowing producers for their equity in the warehoused staple, which then would be marketed through normal commercial channels in the world's markets for something less than the domestic price.

No attempt would be made, according to federation spokesmen, to market all the supply in one year. Without disclosing the amount of cotton for which a market would be sought under the plan, officials of the organization said it contemplated title payments to farmers up to three cents a pound for their equity in the stocks.

The objectives of the program were outlined by the federation as follows:

"1. To merchandise the excessive cotton stocks governmentally controlled which resulted from the huge 1937 crop in such a way as to put our export cotton on a fully competitive basis with foreign growths in all the important countries of the world, and maintain our fair share of the world market.

"2. To sell chiefly but not necessarily exclusively through regular commercial channels for export.

"3. To hold the domestic price up to at least the loan value.

"4. To acquire a substantial amount of government-loan cotton as soon as possible, classify it and make it available to the world trade in an orderly but competitive manner.

"5. Employ such measures as may be necessary to restrict imports to their normal position in the domestic market."

Steel Scrap Price $16 in Youngstown

NEW YORK (AP)—Dow Jones & Co., said in a dispatch from Pittsburgh that Republic Steel Corp., recently paid $16 a ton for number one heavy melting steel scrap in the Youngstown district.

This price, the news agency pointed out, was equivalent to about $16.50 a ton in the Pittsburgh district and the highest since October, 1937.

However, the highest price which recently has been paid in Pittsburgh is $16.25, and it was said that until sales in Pittsburgh are made above that price, the general quotation will remain at $15.75 to $16.25 a ton.

Other lines of scrap in Pittsburgh were reported higher, with short rails rising to a new high at $18.25 to $18.75 a ton.

Mexico Announces Program To Develop Silk Industry

MEXICO, D. F. (AP)—Seeking to promote development of a silk industry in Mexico, the Mexican Government announced it had distributed 624,420 mulberry bushes and a large quantity of silkworm eggs among agrarians during the last few months.

The program, the announcement said, will be pushed with "the greatest intensity possible during 1939."

In several sections of the country, silk now is produced on a small scale.

[Failure of the Japanese cocoon crop last autumn plus greatly increased Japanese and American consumption of the staple has created a tight situation in the present silk market in New York with prices at a six-year high. Many weaving mills in the Paterson, N. J., district have been forced to curtail operations at the height of the Easter rush of orders from lingerie manufacturers, and a number of others have closed down.]

February Zinc Shipments Above 1938; Output Lower

NEW YORK (AP)—Shipments of slab zinc in the United States amounted to 39,723 tons in February against 42,526 in January and 22,097 in February, 1938, the American Zinc Institute announced.

Production was down to 39,512 tons from 44,142 in January and 41,146 in February, 1938. Stocks on hand at the end of the month totaled 128,009 tons against 128,220 in January and 108,138 in the 1938 month.

Further Easing of Security Trading Rules Are Awaited

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The impending stock exchange conference at Washington appears more likely to make a breach in current legal obstructions to the securities business than anything since the Securities Act was written in 1933 and the Securities Exchange Act in 1934.

Heretofore the Securities and Exchange Commission has had the legitimate complaint that none of the critics of the law could agree on what they didn't like about it. Every profession, section of the country, and shading of temperament had a different sorrow. The Commission used to complain bitterly of the run-around it got at the old Stock Exchange, but as a matter of fact 20 different stock exchanges and 20 times 20 different investment bankers, brokers, and over-the-counter dealers, to say nothing of floor-traders, specialists, and commission houses, had their variegated objections, and the only unanimity was among those few who objected to everything. (In passing, the financial fraternity likewise complained of the run-arounds they got in the corridors of the SEC, trying to find out what they could and couldn't do.

Suggest Common Platform

The current caucus started with informal conferences last winter between stock exchanges; and the idea is now that they shall all get together, agree on a common platform, and then go in and see Mr. Douglas about it. Consequently nobody in New York can say for sure what the final platform will be, because it isn't being drawn up in New York.

However, it is possible to guess from this point as to what the gist and some of the details will be.

The gist of the attack will be on those aspects of the law, particularly of the Act of 1934, which "obstruct" the operation of the securities markets and so "deter" the flow of capital. And the exchanges' particular objections will likely be to those laws and rules which prevent the making of a broad market. In some senses it is the old "liquidity" argument which went on two years ago with sporadic shots now from Mr. Gay, now from Mr. Landis, about the "thin market," with Wintrop Aldrich and Ferdinand Pecora sniping on the side.

One chief target will be the "anticussed yesterday on this page. It is manipulation" section (9-a (2)) discussed yesterday on this page. It is a blanket prohibition with criminal penalties, of something exchange people here say is a matter of motive.

If a man or house bids a stock up, is his motive that of inducing the public to buy, or is he just full of enthusiasm himself? The Commission has heard five cases; in two, those of C. C. Wright and Michael J. Meehan, it forced surrender of exchange memberships; the Atlas Tack case isn't yet decided. No case was decided inside a year; the Commission had to prove motive. In the celebrated White, Weld case (A. O. Smith) the Commission tried to prove bad motives and the defendant house tried to prove bad judgment; the trial examiner exonerated and the Commission reversed him. Timid people are scared; much trading is stopped which would make the market steadier.

Those "Inside" Profits

Another point of attack is the "Wiggin" Section 16. It requires publication of insider trades and makes them give up profits taken in six months. Mr. Wiggin sold with inside knowledge of a coming dividend cut; but Section 16 doesn't catch that kind of dealing because he had held his stock more than six months; and it discourages support buying, which he wasn't doing. Publication is 40 days late and amounts to little more than tipster-sheet information, scanned in the Street to see what insiders are doing.

Federal regulation has caused or contributed to a large amount of displacement and distortion in the securities business. The various SEC regulations, plus the dangerous "anti-manipulation" clause in the Act, have helped to make the auction market so thin that much "secondary distribution" of large blocks of stock, which the Exchanges formerly handled, now has to be done "off the Board." Thirty or 40 per cent of the new offerings formerly handled by investment bankers have been pushed out into "direct sale" to insurance companies and banks by the cost of registration. And a considerable volume of trading has been pushed across the sea to the London market in "Americans."

Onerous Registration Rules

Another difficulty likely to be taken up by the Exchanges is the onerous nature of registration requirements. After a new offering is set up, there is an expensive registration form and a 20-day waiting period. Then if the issue is to be listed, there is another expensive listing form and a 30-day maximum waiting period. As indicated by Abe Fortas of the SEC in an article in the current issue of the Duke University Law Journal, this latter potential 30-day holding-up period is used by the Commission to bludgeon corporations into concessions not required by the law.

Another very important modification of the SEC's rules on short selling urged by the Street has just been announced by the SEC. The 1938 short-selling rule prohibited short sales except at ⅛ point above the previous sale. The rule was put in effect a year ago February as an experiment on the basis of some very questionable conclusions drawn by the SEC from an investigation into short-selling during the 1937 stock market collapse. Perhaps it is only a coincidence but the short interest on the New York Stock Exchange in January fell to an all-time low of around 440,000 shares and at present is not much above 500,000 shares which is regarded here as meaning that the cushion of short-buying onto which a falling market can fall has no stuffing left in it.

On his last visit to Washington President William Martin of the Exchange talked the matter over with Commission officials and a committee from the Stock Exchange followed him on the same subject. Specialists have been hampered by the rule in making markets, and the arbitrage business with London has been hard hit. Yesterday's SEC decision that short sales may be made at the same price as the last sale, provided that the last sale price "was higher than the last different price which preceded it" is felt by the Street to provide more freedom of action to a broker in following his judgment.

Difficulty of Drawing Rules

An indication of how difficult it is to draw rules for such complicated matters as securities markets is seen in the four year difficulties of the SEC in trying vainly to frame a rule under Section 9-a-(6) of the Act of 1934 on "pegging and stabilizing." Early in the game it appeared that the proposed drafts would stop over-the-counter houses from their traditional role of "making markets" in inactive issues or in bonds, which are traded mostly over-the-counter and not on the Exchange.

To make a market a house must carry the stock or bonds on its shelves. The first drafts would have obstructed every such business. So they were modified to apply only to bond "positions" of $500,000 or over, then to $300,000 or over. This lets the little houses out, for political reasons, and would hit only the very biggest houses here in New York like First Boston; Salomon Brothers; Smith, Barney; and Blyth.

But "manipulation" in such high-grade issues as are carried in this volume is virtually not worth consideration because they sell on a yield basis. Every draft that came up to New York would hurt or destroy somebody's business, without improving on the fraud laws, and the drafts got longer and longer, except for one which was turned down by Stock Exchange people.

Some people here, quite sympathetic to the SEC, think nevertheless that the Commission will never be able to frame a rule which will even satisfy itself, let alone the Street.

Retail Business 3 to 10 P. C. Above Like 1938 Period

NEW YORK (AP)—In a week marked by generally rising business activity, retail trade enjoyed the broadest gains, Dun & Bradstreet reported in their weekly review.

"Wholesale buying was heavier in apparel and other seasonal lines but revealed no significant change in retailers' cautious merchandising policies," asserted the report.

"Mild weather helped retailers to extend their gains of the previous week. Stores reported that the improvement in sales was spread through all departments, but gained most momentum in wearing apparel and other seasonal items.

"Total consumer expenditures during the week were estimated 3 to 10 per cent above the corresponding period of last year, despite the lower level of prices paid for goods.

"Both New England and the East bettered their year-to-year comparisons; the East finally scored a clear-cut gain, estimated at 2 to 6 per cent, and New England widened its margin of increase to 4 to 10 per cent.

"Results for individual centers in the Middle West were spotty, the average being down approximately 3 to 5 per cent, compared with a year ago. Uncertainty over the Government farm program continued to act as a retarding factor in Southern trade, but sales totals were estimated 2 to 7 per cent higher than last year.

"Volume in the Southwest was unchanged in the week, at a level 1 to 3 per cent higher than in the corresponding 1938 period. In the Northwest, widely advertised bargains boosted volume 1 to 4 per cent above a year ago, but merchants complained that mark-ups were too small to allow for any material profits on these sales.

"Pacific Coast trade improved slightly in the week, going above the previous year by 2 or 3 per cent.

"With all signs pointing to an early season, retailers bought heavily this week to fill assortments of spring ready-to-wear and accessories. Wholesalers reported that almost all orders were for spot and nearby delivery, pointing out that the unusual number of wire requests received was a good indicator of the prevalence of "shoe-string" stocks.

"In most lines buying was heavier than at this time a year ago and on the average sales were up 3 to 10 per cent in dollar volume."

A Window in Threadneedle Street

By David Wills

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

London

The Government is asking for Parliamentary power, which it will obtain, to double the amount which it may borrow for rearmament; the limit is to be £800 millions, instead of the present limit of £400 millions. Estimates put the 1939-40 arms bill for all fighting services at £579 millions. Assuming that other expenditure will be unchanged from present levels, the Chancellor must budget for a total expenditure of £1,260 millions during the coming financial year.

See £345,000,000 Deficit

Estimated revenue for the current financial year is £945 millions, but this may not be realized. Next year, on the existing basis of taxation, revenue could not be higher than this year, and might be as low as £915 millions. This would leave a possible dfiecit of £345 millions. If civil expenditure is increased during the coming year, due to higher unemployment, agricultural subsidies, and so on, by say £30 millions, maximum deficit to be faced during the year 1939-40 would be £375 millions.

The Chancellor has indicated that he proposes to charge £350 millions of defense expenditures during 1939-40 to loan account. He implied that there will be no further increases in income tax (which has been increased by 1s. in the £ during the last three years), nor in the new NDC tax on company profits, nor in petrol or tea duties.

Naturally, the direct taxpayer is highly pleased to know his tax burden will not be increased during the coming financial year. The Chancellor's intention to borrow so heavily was welcomed in Parliament and in the City; faint murmurs about unsound finance were drowned by the full-voiced claim that this generation had done its share of cost paying, let posterity pay the rest.

Military Loans Favored

It is quite clear that the Chancellor cannot borrow £350 millions in one year out of current national savings estimated at around £400 millions. The decision to borrow so large an amount is obviously accompanied by the unannounced decision to expand credit. British economy is not working to anything like full capacity; in fact, it is not even working as hard as it was a mere year ago despite increased armament expenditure.

Unemployment is increasing steadily. The Government has in the past resisted all persuasion from those who would have used Government borrowing to finance public works and speed up the operation of our economy. What they have in the past refused to do with civil public works of social value, they have now decided to do with military public works of no social value.

But military works are what everyone in England seems to want; all political parties seem to be agreed that Britain must increase her armaments as fast as she can, and that we must borrow heavily and not increase taxation further.

Will Boost Common Shares

This new policy of borowing all our increase in expenditure proposed during the coming year will obviously have a stimulating effect upon common shares; gilt-edged securities will not be so happy. The stock markets should show the usual effects of what it is fashionable to call a "reflation," which does not become an "inflation" until British economy has reached the point of full employment of resources.

From a long term point of view it may be that the present decision to borrow so heavily will mark the movement of British economy into a long, perhaps permanent, era of unbalanced budgets. The influence of Government expenditure upon our economic activities will be greatly increased by the present step; the Government steps in to borrow a large part of our annual savings and to direct the investment of these savings. The process cannot easily be reversed. A mere abrupt return in a few years' time, assuming no war occurs, to balanced budgets will precipitate a severe depression. The Government of Great Britain will probably find, as the United States Government has found, that once responsibility for the activity of a large part of the economic system has been assumed, it cannot lightly be renounced.

Underground Shelters

The budget figues of expenditure referred to above for the coming financial year include relatively little for defense of civilian populations from air bombing. Growing pressure is being applied to the Government to force acceptance of the principle of deep underground shelters for civilians. The Government has so far opposed such schemes on the grounds that they are too expensive, and has adopted schemes which are much cheaper, but which are useless according to the opposing experts.

Deep underground shelters would cost something like £10 per head according to one of the latest schemes; the necessary protection for the whole country would cost several hundred millions. This would be a very severe burden for the Government to assume in addition to what it has already on its hands. But there is an economic possibility of combining such underground shelters with remunerative peace time civilian uses, and of raising a fair part of the necessary capital from private sources.

But even if some scheme of combining underground shelters with garages or underground roadways is adopted, and financed from private capital, the national economy will be subjected to severe distortion during the period of construction, and the Government will be left with the responsibility for maintaining our economic activity when the job is completed.

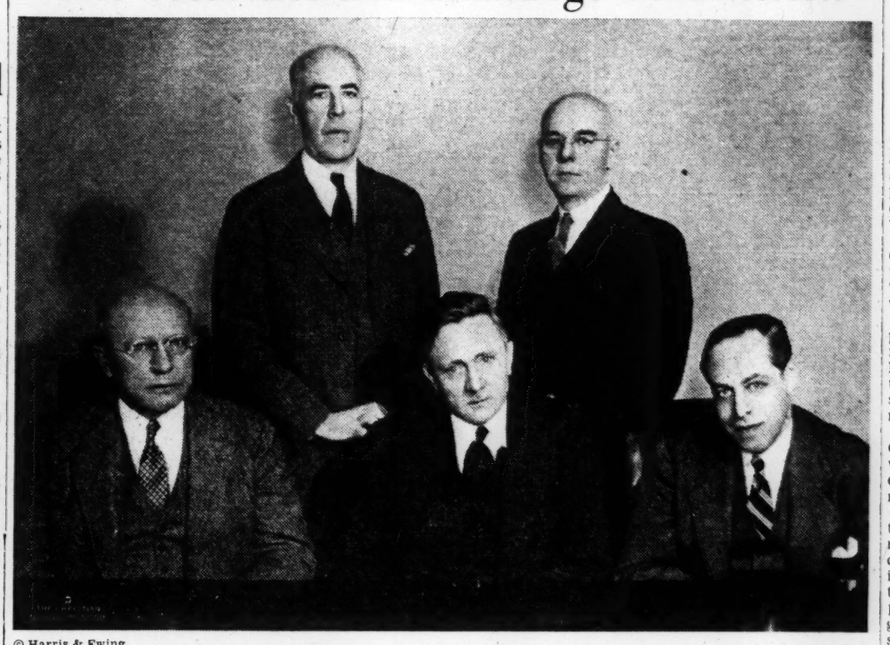
Sugar Control Is Blamd For Clouded Trade Outlook

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The outlook for the sugar refining industry in this country is clouded with uncertainties because of government control, Joseph F. Abbott, president of the American Sugar Refining Company, told stockholders at their annual meeting. He stated that any predictions as to what might happen to affect sugar prices under the present set-up were impossible.

"In a year when the management of a sugar company could use its own judgment in studying the market and deciding when to buy and sell, it might be able to give stockholders more definite information as to the outlook for the company," Mr. Abbott said. "But this duty has largely been taken out of its hands by the government. We must guess what the government is going to do. It is wholly impossible to predict government action."

The Securities and Exchange Commission



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The first picture to be made of the SEC since the appointment of the former Representative Edward C. Eicher as a member. Seated (left to right): George C. Mathews, William O. Douglas, Chairman, and Jerome Frank. Standing (left to right): Robert E. Healy and Edward C. Eicher.

FHA Insurance Applications On Homes Hit Peak

WASHINGTON, March 9 (AP)—The Federal Housing Administration announced today that applications for mortgage insurance on small homes jumped last week to a new record high of $26,263,496.

This compared with $21,425,892 the previous week and $17,613,402 in the comparable week last year. The previous high, $24,504,214, was reached last October.

FHA Administrator Stewart McDonald, in announcing the figures, said large gains in home financing activities had been particularly widespread in the Middle West.

Applications for small home mortgage insurance are coming in to FHA at a rate of nearly $5,000,000 a day. More than 70 per cent of these are for newly constructed homes, Mr. McDonald said.

Total insurance written by the FHA up to Feb. 28 totaled $2,241,173,675. A proposal now before Congress would authorize the FHA to insure mortgages up to $6,000,000,000, instead of the present $3,000,000,000 limit.

Another proposal would allow the FHA to continue to insure mortgages on old houses. The present law says that beginning July 1 it must restrict its insurance of mortgages to homes built after Jan. 1, 1937.

Under a third proposal the FHA would be permitted to insure loans maturing in 25 years. The present law says that, beginning July 1, an insured loan cannot exceed a maturity of 20 years.

Soft Coal Output, Employment Second Lowest in 38 Years

HARRISBURG, Pa. (AP)—Production and employment in Pennsylvania's bituminous coal industry tumbled in 1938 to the second lowest mark in the twentieth century, records of the State Department of Mines showed.

A survey disclosed 33,500,000 fewer net tons mined than in 1937, and 9,000,000 fewer man-days of employment.

The only other time this century that total production dropped below the 1938 figure of approximately 77,000,000 net tons was in the depression year of 1932.

In 1937 there was a total mined tonnage of 110,400,000 in Pennsylvania bituminous fields, and 26,685,907 man-days of employment. In 1938 the total man-days were 17,618,599.

Authorities in the Mines Department said the slump reflected a nation-wide downward trend in the industry.

Joseph J. Walsh, Deputy Secretary of Mines, attributed the drop to a recession in heavy industrial activity—steel, automobiles, railroads—and a long-time downward trend in the uses for soft coal.

Brazilian Dollar Bonds Have Boom

NEW YORK, March 10 (AP)—The sprint in Brazilian dollar bonds set off this week by announcement of a trade agreement between the United States and Brazil which calls for resumption of payments on Brazilian issues held in this country, had almost doubled the value of many of the Brazilian loans today.

Prices of some of the bonds at noon today compared with last Saturday's close as follows:

	Today	Sat Close	Net Change
Brazil 8s of '41	27	16⅛	up 10⅞
Brazil 6½s of '26-'57	22½	13¾	up 8¾
Minas Geraes 7s of '47	15	9	up 6
Pernambuco 7s of '47	12½	6¾	up 5¾
Rio de Janeiro 6½s of '53	13¼	7⅞	up 5⅜
Rio Gde do Sul 8s of '46	15⅛	9⅛	up 6
Sao Paulo C 6½s of '57	13¼	7½	up 5¾
Sao Paulo State 7s of '40	32	22¼	up 9¾

Further Gain Reported In Weekly Auto Output

DETROIT (AP)—Ward's Automotive Reports, reiterating an optimistic outlook for the automobile industry, estimated that the week's output of cars and trucks would total 84,095 units, compared with last week's 78,705 and 57,438 this week a year ago.

The report said that "present anticipations point to a gain of 80 per cent in factory production during the second quarter of the year, as compared with the period last year."

Commodity Prices Decline 0.1 P. C. In March 4 Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Wholesale commodity prices declined 0.1 per cent during the week ended March 4, due largely to decreases in the prices of grains, livestock, and lumber, the Department of Commerce reported.

The decrease placed the Bureau of Labor Statistics all-commodity index of 813 price series at 76.7 per cent of the 1926 average, 0.1 per cent above a month ago but 3.9 per cent below the corresponding level of last year.

A minor decrease of 0.1 per cent was recorded in both the hides and leather products and fuel and lighting materials groups. Farm products fell 0.7 per cent and building materials, 0.4 per cent.

Wholesale prices of raw materials fell 0.3 per cent during the week. They are 0.4 per cent above a month ago. The group index, 70.7, is 4.1 per cent below a year ago.

The index for the semimanufactured commodities group, which has declined steadily since the beginning of the year, turned fractionally upward during the week and advanced 0.1 per cent to 74.5. It is 0.3 per cent below a month ago and 2.0 per cent below a year ago.

The index for finished products remained steady at 80.4. It is 0.2 per cent above the level of a month ago and 3.9 per cent below a year ago.

Commodity groups	(1926=100) Mar. 4 1939	Feb. 25 1939	Mar. 5 1938	Mar. 6 1937
All commodities	76.7	76.8	79.8	86.1
Farm products	67.2	67.7	71.1	91.6
Foods	71.5	71.4	73.8	86.3
Hides & leath prod.	92.3	92.4	94.3	103.4
Textile products	65.9	65.6	67.9	76.9
Fuel & light mater.	73.3	73.4	78.3	77.7
Metals & met prod.	94.5	94.5	96.2	92.2
Building materials	89.6	90.0	90.8	94.1
Chemicals and drugs	76.2	76.0	78.9	87.1
Housefurnishings gds	86.6	86.6	89.6	89.6
Miscellaneous	73.2	73.0	74.7	77.3
Raw materials	70.7	70.9	73.7	88.2
Semimanufac. articles	74.5	74.4	76.0	86.6
Finished products	80.4	80.4	83.7	85.4
All commodities other than farm products	78.9	78.8	81.7	84.9
All commodities other than farm products and foods	80.4	80.4	82.9	84.5

97 P. C. Accept U. S. Bonds on Exchange

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Treasury estimated that 97 per cent of the holders of $1,293,714,200 worth of notes maturing June 15 had accepted an offer of new securities.

Those who did not accept the exchange will be paid off in cash.

Secretary Henry Morgenthau added that about 4 per cent of the June note holders took 1¼ per cent Treasury notes due December 15, 1943, about 26 per cent took 2½ per cent bonds due 1950 to 1952, and nearly 70 per cent took 2¾ per cent Treasury bonds due 1960 to 1965.

The high percentage of investors who preferred the longest term security of the three types offered indicates a favorable attitude toward the future of Government credit, the Secretary asserted.

Wisconsin Utility Plans Bond Issue

WASHINGTON (AP) — Northern States Power Company, of Wisconsin, filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission a registration statement covering the intended issuance and sale of $17,500,000 of first mortgage 3½ per cent bonds, due March 1, 1964.

According to the registration statement, net proceeds from the sale of the bonds will be applied as follows: $13,833,937 to the redemption, at 105 per cent, on May 1, 1939, of $10,354,500 principal amount of the company's first an refunding mortgage 5 per cent 30-year gold bonds, due May 1, 1944, and to the redemption on July 1, 1939, at 104 per cent, of $2,847,800 principal amount of the company's outstanding general and refunding mortgage 7 per cent gold bonds, Series "A" due January 1, 1947; $1,771,120 to the redemption at 104 per cent on June 1, 1939, of $1,703,000 principal amount of first mortgage 6 per cent gold bonds, Series "A," due June 1, 1947, of Chippewa Power Company, which are to be assumed upon the acquisition of the assets of that company.

Western Union Complies

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Communications Commission states the Western Union Telegraph Company has agreed to file tariffs on inbound traffic from foreign countries. The company previously had refused to file these tariffs.

$2,080,229,000 Seen Added to Farmers Income by AAA

WASHINGTON, March 9 (AP)—The Agricultural Adjustment Administration estimated today its crop programs had added $2,080,229,000 to the income of producers of cotton, wheat, tobacco, corn and livestock from 1933 through 1937.

It divided the benefits as follows: Cotton $876,000,000; tobacco $327,100,000; wheat $283,129,000; corn and livestock $784,000,000.

The AAA also claimed indirect benefits, such as a reduction in farm operating expenses resulting from curtailed production, conservation of soil resources, and aid in efforts to improve general economic conditions.

In an annual report to Secretary Henry Wallace, the AAA declared its crop control programs "have been under ceaseless attack by powerful and organized forces of opposition."

The report said 3,743,904 farmers on 3,020,037 farms had co-operated in the 1937 control programs. The area affected was 282,629,000 acres, or nearly 65 per cent of the nation's total farmland.

Subsidies paid co-operating farmers were listed at $367,000,000, an average of $81.93 per farmer.

The report was issued as farm leaders sought an answer to the problem of low cotton prices caused partly by huge stocks held by the Government as security for loans.

Secretaries Wallace, Henry Morgenthau and Harry Hopkins, accompanied by Francis B. Sayre of the State Department, conferred yesterday with President Roosevelt.

Mr. Wallace was reported to have suggested four possible plans: A two-price system enabling foreign buyers to acquire cotton at world quotations while domestic processors pay a bounty; continuance of present loan policies with subsidies for exports; payment of special subsidies to farmers who do not put their cotton under loan; release of some of the present cotton held under loans to farmers who restrict planting further.

Bank Clearings Are Highest in 8 Weeks

NEW YORK (AP)—Bank clearings during the week ended March 8 rose to the highest level since Jan. 11 in a tenth consecutive year-to-year rise, Dun & Bradstreet reported.

The latest total for 22 leading cities in the United States was $5,584,983,000, a gain of 17.6 per cent over $4,748,227,000 in the corresponding 1938 week and $146,460,000 greater than in the preceding week.

New York clearings of $3,618,572,000 were 21.3 per cent more than $2,982,188,000 a year ago while turnover at outside cities amounted to $1,966,411,000, or 11.3 per cent above the $1,766,039,000 in 1938.

Outstanding percentage gains over 1938 in outside centers included: Cleveland 32.1, Detroit 21, Boston 20.8, Baltimore 19, Louisville 15.2, San Francisco 14.6, Pittsburgh 14.1, Philadelphia 12.5, St. Louis 12.4.

Chicago volume of $276,300,000 was 7.4 per cent above the $257,300,000 in the like 1938 week.

Railroad Retirement Board Pays $7,800,000 Benefits

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Railroad Retirement Board reported it is distributing more than $7,800,000 a month to 125,113 annuitants and pensioners.

On January 31, the board had paid a total of $148,886,775 in benefits, the announcement said, of which $61,288,256 had been certified since last June 30.

The number of pensioners and the amount of monthly payments by states included:

Connecticut, 785 and $49,604; Maine, 849 and $44,455; Massachusetts, 2,625 and $161,716; New Hampshire, 622 and $36,544; New York, 8,296 and $506,083; Rhode Island, 303 and $18,059; Vermont, 392 and $22,856.

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Water Carriers Strongly Object To Rail Aid Bill

WASHINGTON (AP)—O. S. Barrett, President of the Mississippi River System Carriers' Association, asserted that a transportation bill proposed by President Roosevelt's committee of six would drive many water carriers out of business.

He told the House Interstate Commerce Committee studying transportation legislation that the "railroad situation is no reason for water carrier regulation."

The committee of six bill, prepared on recommendations of three railroad executives and three rail labor leaders, would place heavy tolls on water carriers and would subject them to Interstate Commerce Commission regulation.

Mr. Barrett, from Cincinnati, Ohio, said the bill would increase water costs and rates and would drive business away from the carriers.

"(The railroads) now complain that they are threatened by a multitude of witch doctors who claim to know the cure for their ills," Mr. Barrett said. "I submit that the real situation is that the patient, suffering from his own gluttony and the fantastic fiscal schemes of his financial advisers, has so loudly, blatantly and frantically beat on the tom-toms that the witch doctors were bound to be attracted by the din."

Mr. Barrett said prosperity in sectors of the Middle West dependent on river navigation would be aided if water carriers were assured that "you will protect us from these threats."

Herman A. Bayless, counsel for the association, said it objected both to the committee of six bill and the measure sponsored by Chairman Clarence Lea (D) of California, of the Commerce Committee because they were drafted to help the railroads and would call for water regulation by a "railroad-minded" Interstate Commerce Commission.

"In addition," Mr. Bayless said, "the commission, while conscientious, has not made a success of railroad regulation, even according to the proponents."

Steel Men Consider FTC Blast on Price Methods Groundless

PITTSBURGH (AP)—Steel men in this center of the industry were unanimous in terming the Federal Trade Commission's anti-trust steel report as a movement "contrary to the Government's professed business appeasement campaign."

The report proposed that the industry's price methods be outlawed, claiming they were endangering capitalism and democracy and contributing to economic depression.

Those interviewed declined to be quoted individually because their superiors were out of town.

"It was a report obviously written for the headlines and one which an unbiased study of the industry will show is without the basis of facts," commented one prominent leader.

Another asserted that from newspaper reports of the findings the commission's own conclusions were not borne out by its evidence.

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

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BANK BY MAIL
BOSTON, MASS.

East Boston Savings Bank	Mar. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Mar. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Mar. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Mar. 15
Blackstone Savings Bank	Mar. 21
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Apr. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Apr. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Apr. 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Apr. 10
Home Savings Bank	Apr. 10
Union Savings Bank	Apr. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Apr. 10

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

Brockton Savings Bank	Mar. 15
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Mar. 15
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Mar. 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Mar. 20
Medford Savings Bank	Apr. 1
Somerville Savings Bank	Apr. 1
Brookline Savings Bank	Apr. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Apr. 10
North Ave. Sav. Bank, Cambridge	Apr. 10

ENGLANDS INDUSTRIAL CENTRE



SEE HOW THE WHEELS GO ROUND

In this vast hive of English industry a million people live and work and send the products of their industry to every corner of the world. The story of the city of 1,200 trades told in hundreds of pictures. Free, with other publications, from the City of Birmingham Information Bureau, The Council House, Birmingham, 1, England.

Information also obtainable through the Travel and Industrial Development Association of Great Britain and Ireland, British Empire Building, Rockefeller Center, New York.

BIRMINGHAM

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

New York Bonds

Quotations to 11:50 a. m.

United States Government Bonds
(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)
Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	11:50
1 3⅜s '43-40 June	104.28	104.28	104.28
1 3⅜s '43-41 Mch	106.22	106.22	106.22
30 3¼s '41	107.9	107.8	107.8
6 3¼s '45-43	110.22	110.22	110.22
10 3¼s '46-44	110.30	110.29	110.29
1 4s '54-44	115.25	115.25	115.25
2 2¾s '47-45	108.28	108.28	108.28
6 3¼s '49-46	111.5	111.5	111.5
25 3¼s '52-49	111.2	111.2	111.2
1 2½s '53-49	104.16	104.16	104.16
25 3s '55-51	109.12	109.8	109.8
12 2¾s '60-55	106 18	106.18	106.18
4 2¾s '59-56	105.11	105.9	105.9
1 2¼s '65-60	104.18	104.18	104.18

Federal Farm Mortgage

1 3s '47-42	106.22	106.22	106.22
1 3s '49-44	108.9	108.9	108.9

Home Owners' Loan

9 2¼s '49-39	102.6	102.4	102.4
2 2¼s '44-42	104.29	104.29	104.29

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	11:50
6 Allechany 5s '50 st	39¾	39¾	39¾
4 Allis Chalm cv 4s'52	111¼	111⅛	111⅛
23 Am&For P3s 2030	60½	60	60½
1 AmIGChem cv5½s'49	103	103	103
1 Am T&T 5½s 43	112	112	112
1 Am T&T 3¼s'66	107⅞	107¾	107¾
4 Am T&T 3¼s '61	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
38 Anaconda Cop 4½s'50	105⅝	105	105
2 Ang C Nitra deb '67	25	25	25
3 Arm Del 4s '57	99¼	99¼	99¼
7 Arm Del 4s '55	99½	99⅜	99½
1 AT&SF 4s '95	109¾	109¾	109¾
16 AT&SF cv 4½s '48	102⅜	102¼	102½
6 AT&SF 4½s C-A '62	111	110¾	111
1 A C Line 1st 4s '52	89	89	89
4 A C Line 4½s '64	70	70	70
1 Atl & Dan 1st 4s '48	42½	42½	42½
1 Atl & Dan 2d 4s '48	37	37	37
5 B&O rfg 6s '95	24⅜	24	24⅜
12 B&O 1st 5s '48	63	62¼	62⅜
3 B&O 1st 5s '48 ct	62	62	62
10 B&O rfg 5s '95	24	23⅞	24
4 B&O rfg 5s '95 ct	23½	23⅜	23⅜
12 B&O 5s '96 P	23¼	23	23
2 B&O 5s '96 P ct	23	23	23
11 B&O 5s 2000 D	23½	23	23
1 B&O 5s 2000 D ct	23	23	23
17 B&O cv 4½s '60 ct	14	13⅞	14
8 B&O 4s '48	60⅞	60¾	60¾
8 B&O 5s S W '50	44	43¼	43¼
7 Bang & Aroo 5s '43	104⅞	104¾	104¾
1 Bell T Pa 5s '60 C	132¼	132¼	132¼
1 Beth Stl 4½s '60	107	107	107
18 Beth Stl 3¼s '66	103¾	103½	103½
2 Beth Stl 3½s 52	102	101⅞	102
12 Boston & Me 5s '67	38⅞	38⅜	38⅜
1 Bost & Me 4½s JJ '61	36	36	36
11 Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66	79	78⅝	78⅝
1 Bkly Un El 1st 5s '50	90	90	90
1 Bkly U Gas 5s '45	107¼	107	107
5 Bkly U Gas 5s '50	84	83¼	84
3 Bkly U Gas 5s '57 B	99	99	99
17 Buf Gen El 4½s '60	113	113	113
1 Bush Term 5s '55	40	40	40
1 Bush T Bldg 5s '60	55	55	55
32 Cal Ore Pow 4s '66	98½	98⅜	98½
1 Can Pac 5s '44	114	114	114
2 Can Pac 4½s '60	94	94	94
2 Can Pac 4s perp	81½	81½	81½
7 Caro C&O 6s '52	107	107	107
1 Cen Ill E&G 5s 51	104¼	104⅛	104⅛
3 Cen New Eng 4s '61	37¼	37¼	37¼
4 Cen NY Pow 3¼s '62	109¼	109¼	109¼
7 Cen Pac 5s '60	63¾	63¾	63¾
7 Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	77	76¾	76¾
1 CRR&B of Ga 5s '42	54	54	54
1 Cen RR NJ 5s '87	27	27	27
12 Certain-td 5½s '48	86	86	86
1 C&O 3½s '96 D	99¾	99¾	99¾
26 C&O rfg 3½s '96E	99¾	99¾	99¾
7 CB&Q gen 4s '58	99¾	99¾	99¾
2 CB&Q 3½sIII '49	100¼	100¼	100¼
2 Chi I&L 6s '47	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞
5 CMSP & P 5s '75	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
1 CMSP&P 5½s 2000	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛
1 CM&SP 4½s'89E	29	29	29
1 Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
10 Chi&NW cv 4½s '49	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
1 C R I & P 4s '88	16¼	16¼	16¼
4 Ch Un Sta 4s '63D	109½	109½	109½
3 Ch Un Sta 3¾s '63	108	108	108
3 Ch Un Sta 3½s '51	104	104	104
25 Ch & W Ind 4½s '62	95¾	95¾	95¾
5 CCC&StL 4½s '77	63¾	63¾	63¾
3 CCC&StL 4s '90 StL	70	70	70
3 CCC&StL gen 4s '93	76	76	76
3 ClevUnTerm 5½s '72	91⅞	91⅞	91⅞
1 Clev Un Term 5s '73	84⅞	84⅞	84⅞
2 ClevUnTerm4½s'77C	78⅞	78⅞	78⅞
1 Col & So 4½s '80	46⅞	46⅞	46⅞
11 Colmbia G 5s '52 Ap	102¼	102¼	102¼
10 Colmbia G 5s '52 May	102¼	102¼	102¼
3 Colmbia G 5s 1961	102¼	102¼	102¼
4 Coml Cred 3½s '52	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
21 Comwlth Ed 3½s '58	111¾	111½	111¾
1 Comwlth Ed 4s '81	106¾	106¾	106¾
1 Conn Riv Pow 3¾s '61	110½	110½	110½
3 Con Edis 2½s '48	106⅞	106⅝	106⅞
3 Con Edis 3¼s'56	107¼	107	107¼
1 Consol n Coal 5s'60	49½	49½	49½
1 Consum Pow 3¾s'65	109½	109¼	109½
8 Consum Pow 3¼s'67	109¾	109½	109¾
10 Consum Pow 3½s'66	105¾	105¾	105¾
1 Continent Oil 2¾s'48	100¼	100¼	100¼
1 Crane Co 3½s'51	104¾	104¾	104¾
1 Cuba No Ry 5½s'42	26¾	26¾	26¾
51 Del & Hud rfg 4s'43	70¼	69¾	69¾
1 D & R G 4s'36	13½	13½	13½
4 D & R G 5s'55 Asd	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
8 D & R G 5s'55 Asd	112½	112¼	112½
1 Del El Pr 4½s'61	103	103	103
1 E Ten V&G cn 5s'56	92½	92½	92½
6 Erie rfg 5s'75	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜
9 Firestne T&R 3½s'43	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
1 Francis Sug 6s'56	41¼	41¼	41¼
4 Gen Mot Accept 3s'45	104½	104½	104½
1 Gen Mot Accp 3½s'51	106½	106½	106½
11 Gen Stl Cast 5½s'49	70⅜	69⅜	69⅜
2 Goodrich 4½s'56	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
7 Goodrich 6s '45	101¼	101¼	101¼
12 Gt Nor 1st 4¼s'61	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
6 Gt Nor 4s '46 G	103¼	103	103¼
5 Gt Nor 4s '46 H	93½	93½	93½
14 Hoe & Co 1st mtg '44	70	68	70
3 Housatonic 5s '37	36	36	36
2 Hous Oil Tex 5½s'40	101⅜	101½	101½
11 Hud & Man rfg 5s'57	51½	51	51½
6 Hud&Man inc 5s'57	15⅜	15	15¼
12 Ill Cen rfg 4s'55	60	59¼	60
16 Ill Cen 4s'66	56⅛	55½	55⅝
1 IC&CSL&NO 5s '63 A	60	60	60
1 IC&CSL&NO 4½s '63	55¾	55	55
8 Ill Steel 4½s'40	104½	104½	104½
7 Indus Rayon 4½s'48	96¾	96¾	96¾
4 Interb RTr rfg 5s'66	67½	66¾	67½
3 Int Gt Nor 4½s'52	3	3	3
2 Int Hydro El cv 6s'44	87	86¾	87
2 Int Paper 6s '55	93½	93½	93½
1 Int Paper 5s '47	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
1 Int T&T 4½s'52	71¼	71¼	71½
17 Int T&T 5s '55	75⅛	75	75⅛
26 K C South 5s'50	71½	71	71
1 Kings Co Lt 6½s'54	106¾	106¾	108¾
4 Koppers Co 4s'51	102½	102½	102½
10 Kresge Found 4s'45	105	104¾	105
5 Lac Gas 5½s'53	57⅛	57	57
22 Lautaro Nit Inc '75	26½	26½	26½
4 Leh C&N 4½s'54 C	64¾	64½	64¾
6 Leh Val NY 4½s'40	51	50½	50½
1 Liggett & M 7s'44	129¼	128¾	129¼
15 Loews 3½s'46	101¼	101⅛	101⅛
5 Louis & N un 4s'40	101	100⅞	101
5 L&N Pad & M 4s'46	99½	99½	99½
3 Manhat Ry 4s'90	35½	35½	35½
2 Manhat Ry 4s'90 ct	33	33	33
6 Met Ed 4½s'56	110¼	110¼	110¼
1 M&P&SSM gtd3s'38	71¾	71¾	71¾
3 M-K-T 4s 1st 62A	35	34¼	34½
8 M-K-T 4½s'78	31½	30⅞	31½
50 M-K-Tex 1st 4s'90	48¾	48⅜	48½
3 M-K-Tex 4s '62B	29	29	29
15 Mo Pac 5s '77F	19¼	19⅛	19¼
1 Mo Pac 5s '81 I	19¼	19¼	19¼
3 Mob & O 4½s'77	29	29	29
1 MonWPaPbSv4½s 60	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜
12 Mont Pow 3¾s'66	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
1 Mor&Essex3½s2000	54½	54½	54½
5 Nat Dairy 3¾s'51 ww	104⅞	104¾	104⅞
6 NJ Pow & L 4½s'60	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞
5 N O Pu Sv 5s'52 A	103¾	103⅜	103¾
2 N O Pub Sv 5 55 B	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
5 N Orl Term 4s'53	73¼	73¼	73¼
14 NYC rfg 5s 2013	69⅛	68½	68½
10 NYC 4½s 2013 A	62½	62	62
3 NYC cn 4s'98	73¼	73	73¼
9 NYC 3¾s'46	82½	82½	82½
28 NYC cv 3¼s'52	77	76½	76⅝
13 NYC&HR 4½s 2013	63⅜	62	62
1 NYC&HR 3½s'97	84¼	84¼	84¼
11 NY Ch&StL 4½s'78	59¼	59	59
1 NY Dock cv 5s '47	58	58	58
2 NY Dock Co 4s '51	59½	58½	58½
1 NYNH&H cll 6s '40	24	24	24
1 NYNH&H 4½s'67	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜
1 NYNH&H 4s'56	13½	13½	13½
1 NY O&W rfg 4s'92	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
11 [illegible]'63	103	103	103
3 NY W&Bost 4½s'46	3¼	3¼	3¼
4 Niagara Falls P3½s66	111¼	111⅛	111¼
1 NL&O Pow 5s 55 A	109⅜	108⅜	108⅜
8 Nor Pac 6s 2047	74½	74	74
1 Nor Pac 5s 2047 D	63⅞	63⅞	63⅞
2 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	60⅜	60½	60⅜
7 Nor Pac 4s 97	84⅞	84⅞	84⅞
10 Nor Pac 3s 2047	53½	53½	53½
1 Ogden&L Cha 4s48st	6	6	6
5 Ohio Ed 4s 65	107¾	107¾	107¾
1 Ohe Sh Line 5s 48	116⅜	116⅜	116⅜
1 Otis Steel 4½s 62A	78¾	78¾	78¾
17 Pac Gas & El 4½s 66	108¼	108½	108¾
1 Pac G&E 3¾s 61	110⅞	110⅞	110⅞
1 Pac Gas&El 4s 64	112⅛	112⅛	112½
1 Para Plct cv 3½s 47	87½	87½	87½
20 Pen P&Lt4½s 81	105¼	105¼	105¼
10 Pen RR gen 4½s 65	100	100	100
1 Pen RR 4½s deb '70	90¼	90	90
12 Pen RR gen 4¼s '81	95½	95½	95½
1 Pen RR 3¾s '70	89⅝	89⅝	89⅝
2 Pen RR 3½s '52	90	90	90
8 Peoria&E 1st 4s '40	58⅞	58	58⅞
3 Pere Marq 5s '56	76	75½	75½
1 Pere Marq 4½s '80	70	70	70
12 Phil Bal&Wash 4s'43	109½	109½	109½
8 Phila Co 5s '67	103¾	103¾	102¾
6 Phila Elec 4s'65	13	13	13
6 Phillips Pet 3½s'48	111	110¾	111
7 Pitts&WVa 4½s'60C	50⅞	50½	50½
9 Portl Gen E 4½s'60	73½	73¼	73¼
6 Postal Tel&C 5s'53	15¼	15	15
4 Radio Keith 6s'41	73	73	73
11 Reading 4½s'97B	80	80	80
6 Rem Rand 4½s'56	103⅞	103¾	103⅞
1 Republic Steel 5½s'54	106¼	106¼	106¼
1 Republic Steel 4½s '61	93⅞	93⅞	93⅞
49 Richfield Oil 4s '52	106½	106½	106½
1 Rio Gr West 1st 4s'39	39½	39½	39½
2 Saguenay Pow 4½s'66	106¾	106½	106¾
32 StLIM&S4sR&G '33	62⅞	63¾	62⅞
3 StLSF4½'78ctf st	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
1 St L S F 4s '50 A	12	12	12
2 St L S F 4s '50 A ct	11½	11¼	11½
1 St L S W 1st 4s '89	65	65	65
5 Sante Fe P&P 5s '42	110¼	110	110
3 Seab A L cn 6s '45	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
2 Sea A L 6s '45 ct	8	8	8

Sales in $1000	High	Low	11:50
7 Sea-All Fla 6s'35A ct	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
9 Snell Un 3½s '51	104½	104½	104½
8 Simmons cv 4s '52	99½	99¼	99½
2 Skelly Oil 4s '51	104½	104½	104½
3 SoconyVacOil3½s '50	107	107	107
1 So Cal Gas 4½s '61	107	107	107
3 Sou Nat Gas 4½s '51	104½	104½	104½
5 Sou Pac 4½s '68	57¾	57¾	57¼
26 Sou Pac 4½s '81	57¼	56½	56½
25 So Pac 4½s '69	57⅛	57	57
6 So Pac rfg 4s '55	72⅜	71¾	71¾
4 So Pac 3¾s '46	67⅞	67⅞	67⅞
4 So Pac 4½s Ore '77	60¼	60	60¼
7 So Pac SFTer 4s '50	92⅞	92¾	92⅞
18 South Ry 6½s '56	78⅝	78¼	78¼
1 South Ry gen 6s '56	76⅛	76⅛	76⅛
29 South Ry cn 5s '94	91¼	90¾	91¼
62 South Ry gen 4s '56	61	60½	60½
2 Stand Oil NJ 3s '61	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
2 Stand Oil NJ 2¾s '53	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
6 Studebaker cv 6s '45	85¼	85	85¼
1 T RR A St L 5s '44	115⅞	115⅛	115⅛
5 Tex Corp 3½s'51	107	107	107
7 Tex & Pac 5s'77 B	88¾	88¾	88¾
7 Tol & Oh Cen 3½s'60	90	90	90
2 Un El Mo 3¾s'62	09¾	109¾	109¾
4 Un Pac 1st 4s'47	113⅛	113⅛	113⅛
14 Un Pac 3½s'71	99	98⅞	98⅞
7 Unit Drug 5s'53	78¾	78¾	78¾
5 US Steel 3¼s'48	106	106	106
16 Utah Lt&Trac 5s'44	98¼	98	98¼
1 Utah P&L 5s'44	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜
5 Util P&L 5½s'47	68¾	68¾	68¾
20 Util P&L 5s'59	68¾	68¾	68¾
6 Va El & Pow 3½s'68	110	109⅞	109⅞
1 Wabash rfg 5½s'75	11½	11⅛	11⅛
11 Warner Bros cv 6s'39	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
5 Wash Wat P 5s '39	102¼	101¼	101¼
1 Westch Ltg 3½s'67	108¾	108¾	108¾
5 West Shore 4s 2361	58⅞	58½	58⅞
1 Westn Md 5½s'77A	95	95	95
1 Westn Md 4s'52	89¾	89¾	89¾
1 Westn Pac 5s'46 asd	20	20	20
7 Western Un 5s '60	67	66	66
1 Wilson & Co 4s'55	101¾	101¾	101¾
1 Winston Sal 4s'60	113	113	113
5 Wis El Pow 3½s'68	108¼	108¼	108¼

Foreign Bonds

3 Abitibi P&P 5s '53	67	67	67
9 Antioquia 7s '45 B	14½	14¼	14½
3 Antioquia 7s '45 C	14	14	14
3 Antioquia 7s '45 D	14½	13½	14½
10 Antioquia 1st 7s '57	13¼	13¼	13¼
2 Antioquia 2d 7s '57	13¼	13¼	13¼
6 Anutioquia 3d 7s'57	13¼	13¼	13¼
14 Argentine 4s '72 Feb	78	77⅞	78
16 Argentine 4s '72 Ap	78	77⅞	78
2 Argentine 4½s '48	92½	92½	92½
3 Argentine 4½s'71	86¾	86¾	86¾
3 Australia 4½s'56	98¾	98¾	98¾
1 Belgium 6½s'49	107½	107½	107½
1 Belgium 6s '55	107	107	107
1 Berl City El 6½s'59	25¼	25¼	25¼
20 Brazil 8s '41	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝
126 Brazil 6½s 26-57	22¾	22¼	22¾
137 Brazil 6½s '27-57	22¾	22¼	22¾
28 Brazil C Ry El 7s '52	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
3 Canada 3s '67	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
1 Canada 2¾s'44	99	99	99
2 Chile Mt Bk 6½s'57	16	16	16
10 Chile Mt Bk 6½s'57 asd	12½	12½	12½
4 Chile Mtg Bk 6s '61	16	16	16
3 Chile Mtg Bk 6s '62	15¾	15¾	15¾
6 Chile Mtg Bk 6s '62 asd	12	12	12
1 Chile Mtg 4½s '42	18¼	18¼	18¼
24 Chile 7s '42 asd	14	14	14
35 Chile 6s '60	18¼	18¼	18¼
24 Chile 6s '61 Jan	18¼	18¼	18¼
3 Chile 6s '61 Feb	14	13¾	14
1 Chile 6s '61 Sept asd	14	13¾	14
25 Chile 6s '62	18¼	18¼	18¼
19 Chile 6s '63	18¼	18¼	18¼
15 Chilean Mun 7s '60	15	13	14
35 Colomb 6s '61 Jan	26¼	25½	26¼
24 Colomb 6s '61 Oct	26¼	26	26¼
1 Colom Mt Bk 7s '46	26¼	26¼	26¼
1 Copenhag 5s '52	96⅜	96⅜	96⅜
3 Copenhag 4½s '53	94¾	94¾	94¾
1 Cordoba City 7s'57 st	40	40	40
1 Czecho 8s '51	71	71	71
1 Denmark 6s '42	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
1 Denmark 5½s '55	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
2 El Salvador 8s '48ct	21	21	21
2 Finland 6s '45	106½	106½	106½
1 GerCAgrBk7½s'50Jul	26	26	26
1 GerCAgBk 6s '60 Oct	26	26	26
1 GerCAgLoan6½s '58	24¼	24¼	24¼
2 Ger Govt 5½s'65unst	16½	16½	16½
2 Ger Govt 5½s'65	25½	25½	25½
3 GtConElPJap6½s'50	75	75	75
2 Italy 7s 1951	67¾	67¾	67¾
2 Lombard El 7s '52	53	53	53
3 Mex 4s '04 asd '54	1	1	1
3 Mex 10 4s sm '45	7/8	7/8	7/8
1 Mex 10s,4s asd '45	1	1	1
2 Milan City 6½s '52	51	51	51
48 Minas Ger 6½s '58	15¾	15¾	15¾
28 Minas Ger 6½s '59	15½	15½	15½
2 Norway 6s '43	104¾	104¾	104¾
1 Oslo City 4½s '55	101	101	101
5 Panama 5s '63A st asd	61½	61½	61½
12 Pernambuco 7s '47	13½	12⅞	13
4 Peru 7s '59	13½	13½	13½
147 Peru 1st 6s '60	12½	12¼	12½
31 Peru Dmd 6s 1961	12½	12¼	12½
9 Poland 4½s '68 asd	42	42	42
9 Porto Aleg 8s '61	15	14⅞	15
5 Rhine West 6s '55	25¾	25¾	25¾
12 Rio de Jan 8s '46	14½	14⅜	14⅜
38 Rio de Jan 6½s'53	13¾	13¾	13¾
10 Rio Gr do Sul 8s '46	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝
8 Rio Gr do Sul 7s '67	14½	14	14½
14 Rio Gr do Sul 7s 66	14⅞	14¼	14¼
26 Rio Gr do Sul 6s 68	15¼	15	15
3 Sao Paul Cty 8s52	14½	14½	14½
31 Sao Paul Cty6½s57	14¾	14⅜	14⅝
32 Sao Paulo St 8s 50	15⅜	15	15
15 Sao Paulo St 7s 56	15	14¼	14¼
64 Sao Paulo St 7s 40	41¾	41	41¾
56 Sao Paulo St 6s 68	14¼	13¾	13¾
2 Serbs Cts Sl 8s 62	26¼	26¼	26¼
4 Tokyo El Lt 6s'53	55½	55½	55½
8 Uruguay 3¾s&3¼s'79	42	41⅞	42
11 Uruguay 4½s&4¼s'78	44	43⅜	44
3 Venet Pr M Bk7s'52	51	51	51

Total today, March 11, 3,504,0000. Previous day, 11,855,800. Week ago, 5,149,500. Year ago, 3,421,825. Two years ago, 9,841,-000. Jan. 1 to date, 356,759,775. Year ago, 351,971,350. Two years ago, 835,184,000.

Boston Stocks

Div. in $		High	Low	Last	Prev Close
8.75	Bos & Albany	86¾	86¾	86¾	87
8.00	Bos Edison	146	145¼	146	145
9.00	Bos Elevated	51	50⅞	51	51⅞
2.00	Bos Her-Trav	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞
..	Bos & Me pr pf	10½	10	10	10¾
..	Bos & Me si	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2¾
..	Bos & M st A pf	2¾	2¾	2¾	3
..	Bos & Perov	17	17	17	18¼
..	Copper Range	4¾	4¾	4¾	4⅞
..	East Gas&F pf	11½	11½	11½	12
1.50c	E Gas&F pr pf	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	11
3.37½	Est G&F pr pf	21½	21⅜	21½	22
..	E Mss SR pf B	24¼	24¼	24¼	25
..	Eastern SS	7½	7½	7½	7½
2.50	First Nat Strs	45⅞	45⅞	45⅞	45½
..	NEG&E pf	31	31	31	27
.25a	Narr Rac A	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4¾
6.00a	NE Tel&Tel	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾
..	Pac Mills	14	13⅞	14	14¼
..	Quincy Min	2¼	2¼	2¼	2⅛
..	Sulliv Mach	7½	7½	7½	7¾
.90a	Torrington	28½	28⅜	28½	27½
2.50	Unit Shoe M	85⅞	85	85	85½
	Utan M&T	61c	61c	61c	61c

*Ex-dividend †Ex-rights. a Paid in 1938 b Exclusive of extras. c Paid in 1938 on account of accumulations

Bank of France Statement

PARIS, March 9 (AP)—Bank of France statement as of March 4 (in millions of francs): Gold reserves 87,265, unchanged; balances 742, increase 3; discounted commercial bills—France 4,709, decrease 752; negotiable bills bought in France 2,414, increase 84; advances against securities 3,486, increase 170; 30-day advances against government securities 467, increase 395; temporary advances to state 20,627, unchanged; circulation 114,154, increase 2,993; total credit to current accounts 24,551, decrease 3,083. Ratio of gold to sight liabilities 62.91 per cent compared with 62.87 last week. Rate of discount 2 per cent.

G. M. Liquidates 3¼% Note Issue

NEW YORK—General Motors Acceptance Corp. has entirely liquidated its 3¼ per cent notes with payment on Feb. 1, 1939, of remaining $8,000,000. These were not due until Feb. 1, 1940, but were paid off one year in advance as were two other installments. On Nov. 1, 1938, corporation paid off $9,500,000 of the notes due Nov. 1, 1939, while on Dec. 1, 1938, $7,500,000 were liquidated which were not due until Dec. 1, 1939.

Canadian Tax Revenues Up

OTTAWA (CP)—Dominion income tax revenue collected during the 11 months ended on Feb. 28 rose to $137,259,171 from $116,541,775 in the corresponding period of 1937-38, according to Revenue Minister Ilsley. Collections for February were $3,337,-314, as against $3,348,177 in February, 1938.

McLellan's Earnings Off

NEW YORK—Preliminary report for fiscal year ended Jan. 31, 1939, shows net profit of $860,788, equal to 93 cents a share on the common, against $1,131,318, or $1.30 a share, in preceding year.

Kerosene Price Reduced

NEW YORK—As of March 7, Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey has reduced kerosene tank wagon prices in New Jersey one cent a gallon to seven cents.

Dow-Jones Averages

	30 Ind	20 Rails	15 Util*
Net change	—.46	—.19	—.18
Today's close	151.82	33.18	26.34
Previous close	152.28	33.37	26.52
1939 high	154.85	34.53	26.52
1939 low	136.42	27.93	22.30

*Preliminary.

Takes Professorship



Underwood

Dr. Benjamin M. Anderson

Economist of the Chase National Bank, New York, Accepts Post of Professor of Economics at the Los Angeles Division of the University of California.

Benjamin Anderson To Take Economics Post in University

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Dr. Benjamin M. Anderson, economist of the Chase National Bank, is to leave his present post having accepted a position with the Los Angeles division of the University of California as professor of economics, his work to begin next September.

As economist for the bank since 1920, Dr. Anderson has expressed his views on matters of economic and financial policy vig

Bulgaria Seeks Better Living For Peasants

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SOFIA, Bulgaria—At a moment of general world rearmament, Bulgaria has not lost contact with the need for advancing the rural population. A feature of the new State budget is an increase of 60 per cent in the amount voted for the improvement of agriculture.

Ivan Bagranoff, new Minister of Agriculture, in presenting his plans to Parliament, likened Bulgaria's economic life to the Danube River system, which waters hundreds of thousands of fields.

"A rain falling near the mouth of the Danube," the Minister said, "wouldn't do much good, for it would soon run into the sea; but a rain, way up by the sources, would help to water innumerable valleys and plains, bringing blessings to countless people.

"Likewise," the Minister continued, "1,000,000,000 levs worth of credits distributed among 1,000 leading families would not be of much benefit to the Nation as a whole, but if distributed among 1,000,000 families of little produces, it would go into immediate circulation and flow down through the hands of butchers, bankers, candle-stick-makers, artisans, merchants, manufacturers, and State institutions."

Help for the Villagers

This illustration is characteristic of the policy of the Minister of Agriculture. He has set out on an idealistic but well-planned crusade to help the villagers porduce more, and use their products better. For example, he will help supply them with iron plows which should increase production by 10 per cent. Drills for sowing seed should bring it up to 5 per cent more. Collecting the land of each farmer from scores of widely scattered fields into compact properties by an extensive system of swapping, will add another 20 per cent to production. The Minister will help seed selection, encourage stock raising, increase fodder production, fertilizing, and every other source of income.

A large number of trained young agriculturists, both men and women, are to help him in this. They are to work especially in mountainous areas where the greatest poverty exists.

National Solidarity Sought

But what the Minister, who himself is a practical farmer, most of all wants is to establish a new spirit of national solidarity by brining city and village together. He hopes to inspire a new kind of patriotism, not by a propaganda bureau or eloquent speeches but by personal work. He urges educated Bulgarians to consecrate themselves to a movement for transforming village life. He is distressed by the mud, ugliness, under-nutrition, and extreme meagerness of a large share of peasant life.

"Eighty per cent of the Bulgarians," he says, "live in villages, but they are outsiders; they are excluded from the stream of Bulgarian spiritual creation. The light and joy and ardor of the cities are lacking there. They do not belong to the Bulgarian family."

There is much romance in this plan and this appeal, but it may prove strong enough to draw Bulgaria forward. The people here rather like crusades. Mr. Bagranoff has said the world honors war heroes, but he wants peace heroes, too. He prophesies a Bulgaria, regenerated from within by hoes and drills and plows and hopes the Bulgarian youth will find therein the lure of adventure.

Miami Area Puts Lid on Gambling

MIAMI, Fla. (AP)—Pressure from ministers and the Attorney General ended gambling operations March 11 in the Broward and Dade County area.

Although Miami casinos have been closed for two days, a large Broward County spot, the Plantation, did not shut down until March 10. Doors were locked, windows drawn and even telephone calls went unanswered.

From Key West and Fort Pierce came word that the edict by Governor Cone and Attorney General George Couper Gibbs for cessation of gambling was being enforced. Assistant State Attorney Lancelot Lester at Key West started an investigation there.

British Tourists To See New Deal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—An opportunity for British businessmen, politicians and others to study American "New Deal" projects at first hand is offered in the summer travel arrangements of the English-Speaking Union here.

A "New Deal" study tour for men has been arranged to take place in April, visiting New York, Washington, Virginia, Tennessee Valley, Chicago, and Detroit. Other tours to the United States include a "Parks and Forest" tour, led by Richard St. Barbe Baker, founder of the Men of the Trees, and a "World's Fair" tour.

First Woman Named On Jamaica Board

KINGSTON, Jamaica (CP)—Political history was made in Jamaica March 9 with the election of Mrs. M. Morris-Knibb, a schoolteacher, to the vacancy on the Board of the Corporation of Kingston-St. Andrew. She was the first woman to stand for election to any Jamaica municipal board.

Mrs. Morris-Knibb polled 1,231 votes of a total of 1,909. Her nearest opponent, former Councillor J. Chisholm, had only 544.

Japan and Uruguay Agree On Import Percentages

TOKYO (AP)—The Japanese Foreign Office announced March 11 the completion of a trade agreement with Uruguay under which 85 to 100 per cent of funds received by Uruguay from sales to Japan would be used to purchase Japanese goods.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

AGENTS WANTED to sell "Links in Christianity's Chain" and other Monitor-advertised books. Liberal commissions. Write ASSOCIATED AUTHORS, 222 W. Adams St., Dept. 337, Chicago

ANTIQUES

FOR SALE—Private specimen collection of Chinese Ceramics dating from 200 B.C. to 18th Century, also specimen Jade Collection and other Stones, Ivories, etc; perfect condition. Box W-1299, BCM/CSM, London

APARTMENTS TO LET

BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS. Adjacent to The Mother Church — Homelike housekeeping suites, 1-5 rooms, furnished or unfurnished. Rates upon request. SHAWMUT REALTY TRUST, 24a Clearway Street

CANDY

CALIFORNIA CANDIED FRUITS

Will ship prepaid to you, or as a gift from you to your friends, 1 lb. box fresh candied fruits for $1.25, 2 lbs. for $2.30. Try it. You'll be pleased. Write GRISWOLD'S, Claremont, California

PHOTOGRAPHY

MAIL US your films; roll developed and 8 Velox prints, 25c in coin holder; reprints 3c each; quick service. FLORIDA FOTO FINISHERS, Post Office Box 1631, West Palm Beach, Florida

SALESWOMEN WANTED

MAKE liberal commissions weekly; chance to get free dresses too; show friends famous Janalene "Dated" Dresses, Lingerie, etc.; no canvassing; full or spare time; experience unnecessary; outfit furnished. JANALENE, INC., Dept. 765, Indianapolis, Ind.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

AT PRESENT EMPLOYED as sales manager in charge of direct to consumer organization of over 3,000 women; with twenty years' experience; 40 years of age; good education and business experience in various lines; present connection (8) years; wish to make new connection with reliable concern; commission arrangement agreeable with right opportunities. Write Box X-19, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

ACCOUNTANTS

MAURICE POTTER, C. P. A.
10 State Street, Boston, Mass.
Tel. LAF. 6768

Audits. Tax Service. Accounting Systems; continuous consulting service for small organizations.

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

ASHEVILLE, N. C.—Lovely 3-4-room furnished apartment; wonderful mountain views; every comfort; price reasonable. Tel. 6655-J, 15 Golf Street.

BOSTON, 66 Fenway — Sublet, beautifully furnished 3 rooms, dinette, kitchenette, overlooking Fenway. Commonwealth 0188.

N. Y. C., East Fifties near Park Ave.—3 large rooms, beautifully furnished; terrace; good transportation; until October. Write Box S-10, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—First floor: two rooms, kitchen, bath; Frigidaire, heat, light included; $45. MRS. MEYER, 1447 E. Capitol St.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BOSTON—UNEXPECTEDLY AVAILABLE — Sublet attractive 2-room apt, kitchenette and bath. COM. 1382.

DEDHAM, MASS.—Pleasantly located, 4-room oil-heated apartment, 10 minutes from 10c car line. Call evenings, DED. 1503-R.

AUTOMOBILES FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Ford, late 1938; coupe-60; driven 7500 miles; $425. Suite 2201, 250 W. 57th St., N. Y. C.

BOOK REPAIRING

OLD BOOKS REPAIRED
NAT. GEOGRAPHIC MAGAZINES BOUND
COMMONWEALTH BINDERY
129 Washington Street, Brookline
Tel. Beacon 3586

DRESSMAKING

DRESSMAKER — Customer's material made up; prices $10 also alterations, remodeling; excellent references. Call BUckminster 2-2729, Brooklyn, N. Y.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

Phone 2-6869 Phone 2-0190
ACME EMPLOYMENT SERVICE—Lends a Helping Hand to Each and Everyone; largest service in Miami; domestic, office, and hotel; white and colored.
412 N. E. FIRST AVENUE

FARMS FOR SALE

EASTERN SHORE OF MARYLAND, near Chestertown; 400 acres, 300 tillable; tenant house; new 24-stall cow barn with silo; mile waterfront on Chesapeake Bay inlet. J. H. WALKER, Owner, 22 St. Luke's Place, Montclair, N. J.

GENTLEMAN'S poultry farm, 50 acres, capacity 3,000 layers; wonderful mountain views; $12,000. Arthur L. Poor, Antrim, New Hampshire.

FURNITURE FOR SALE

AMAZING BARGAINS in beautiful 18th Century Furniture, Rugs and Furnishings for every room in the home, city or country; new SIMMONS BEDDING, Studio Beds, LLOYDS GALLERIES, 239 East 60th St., N. Y. C.

FURNITURE WANTED

CASH PAID For Furniture, Rugs, etc. Tel. Prospect 1636 Somerville, Mass.

FURRIERS

NOOBAR BASHIAN, CUSTOM FURRIER
Remodeling, Repairing Ladies' Cloth Coats, Suits. Custom Made. George L. Curtis, Designer, 12 West Street, Boston. HAN. 5971.

HELP WANTED

WALTER LOWEN PLACEMENT AGENCY
420 Lexington Ave., 43rd, Room 225, N. Y. C.
Many openings for College Graduates under 30. Men and Women; tall, fine appearing for exhibitors at the World's Fair. $25-$30. Call 9:30-5:00 P. M.

HELP WANTED—MEN

SECRETARY, traveling companion, refined young man, cheerful, familiar with outdoor sports, pleasing personality and appearance; experience and references essential. Write Box E. B., 147 4th Avenue, New York City.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

HOUSEKEEPER (New Jersey Farm Home)—Woman capable in home economics, fond of young people, desiring home in country more than high salary. Write Box N-4, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

WANTED young woman, preferably Christian Scientist, plain cooking, light housework, small adult family; pleasant home, good wages. Rhinelander 4-1690, N. Y. C. (Apt. 4 A), eves. at 6.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Educator with executive ability, personality and experience for girls' school; over 35; good opening for teacher with following desiring broader fields. Box A-3, 1293 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

MIAMI, FLA.—"Stillwaters," home for rest and study; attention if desired. Phone 3-4047, 38 S. W. 16th Ave. MARY G. MARTIN.

INTERIOR DECORATORS

FURNITURE CONSULTANT—Interiors, Draperies, Slip Covers, Rugs, Carpets; furniture refinished. Mrs. Anna M. Chance, Address 115 W. 71st St., N. Y. C. Phone TRafalgar 7-4621.

MFRS. REPRESENTATIVES

MANUFACTURER'S agent desires to represent nationally advertised Food Product on Pacific Coast; wide acquaintance retail and wholesale grocers. Albert Johnson, 534 N. Detroit, Hollywood, Calif.

MISCELLANEOUS

YOUR SOLID SILVER WARE brings higher prices than ever! Our estimate your assurance of highest price! DANIEL SEIDLER & SONS, Inc., 39 Cornhill, Boston. (For call by Represenative, CAP. 0937.)

MOVING AND STORAGE

I DEEM it a privilege to serve the readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long distance moving, packing, crating, shipping, and storage of household goods. NOBLE R. STEVES, Bonded Warehouseman, 184 Harvard St., Dorchester, Boston, Mass. Telephone TALBOT 2400

OFFICES TO LET

PRACTITIONER'S office, mornings or 3 days weekly. Suite 1935, 11 West 42nd Street, New York City.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS., overlooking Harvard Sq.—Best business location: elevator bldg., 2d floor; $20 a month. 4 Brattle St. KIRk. 6502.

BOSTON—Practitioner's office, centrally located; 3 mornings a week. Box F-3, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

PAYING GUESTS

A QUIET HOME of culture for Christian Scientists. The Bonnie Wee Cottage, Aiken, S. C.

PIANO TUNING

SIDNEY B. DURFEE, Graduate of Perkins Institution, 12 Royal St., Watertown, Mass. Tel. Mid. 6766 or Center Newton 3074

PRINTING

FOR CHURCHES, business, practitioners, teachers; prices reasonable, good service. CALL PTG. CO., 13 E. 16 St., N. Y. C. ALg. 4-6147.

REAL ESTATE

HOMES

For Sale or Rent

in Brookline, Newtons, Wellesley and Weston. Selected properties in the better neighborhoods.
HENRY W. SAVAGE, Inc.
Realtors, 273 Harvard Street
Brookline Asp. 1504
355 Commonwealth Ave. Cen. Newton 5252

ON CAPE COD

Dutch Colonial House, built 7 yrs. ago for owner, 6 rooms, sunporch, bath, extra lavatory on first floor, oak floors, cellar, hot water heat; double garage, 1½ acres, shade trees, shrubs; maid or chauffeur quarters; not far from Nauset Beach; should be seen to be appreciated. R. L. B., East Orleans, Mass. Box 38.

SACRIFICE in Arlington (Morningside), Mass.; brick colonial, custom-built, modern in every way; must be seen to be appreciated; chance of a lifetime; will rent to desirable party. Box G-4, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

FOXBORO, MASS.—Country home; 9 rooms, modern conveniences; 41 acres, barn, chicken houses; $6,000; will exchange for rentable property. Box G-5, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

ROOMS AND BOARD

BOSTON, 26 and 32 Fenway—Attractive rooms and suites; meals optional; rates $5 per week and up. Mr. Alphin, KENmore 1574.

SUNNY, large room in fine residential section, delicious food; good home for person retired from business. Call 7-0705 (Springfield, Mass.)

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Single room; attractive, sunny; good meals; unlimited telephone; all home privileges. EM. 9525, 1709 37th St.

ROOMS AND BOARD WANTED

GENTLEMAN desires place in private home; Boston; 10c fare limit; owns pet cat. Box E-21, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

ROOMS TO LET

BALTIMORE, MD.—Attractive rooms, next to bath, instant hot water, 1713 St. Paul St.

BALTIMORE, MD.—Attractive furnished rooms, baths; garage; private home, 109 Woodlawn Rd., Roland Park. Phone University 5653.

BOSTON, 290 Commonwealth Avenue, Suite 2—Sunny single room, near bath. Circle 8240.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—2 pleasant rooms, separate or together; N. E. home, near Christian Science church. 156 Mt. Auburn St. TRO. 6163.

N. Y. C., 601 W. 115th St., Apt. 31—Front, suitable 1-2; also attractive small room, private entrance, bath; refined home, reasonable.

N. Y. C., 1350 Madison Ave. (95th St.)—Lovely room, first floor; Christian Scientists preferred. MRS. YOUNG.

N. Y. C., 145 W. 84th (Apt. 5 E)—Exceptionally desirable front, 2 beds; others $3.50 up. Seen appreciated.

WASHINGTON, D. C., 1821 Belmont Rd., N. W. (Near 18th and Col. Rd.)—Comfortable room for 1 or 2. Adams 4574.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

YOUNG man, ten years' experience assisting building manager, desires connection reliable firm offering opportunity for advancement. Write Box A-3, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

CARETAKER — Working head gardener; American, 37, married, one child, desires permanent position on private estate or private school; 16 years' experience, all branches of horticulture, outdoors, under glass; excellent references. Box G-3, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

COMPANION-nurse to lady or junior miss wishing to travel; go anywhere; best of references. Box A-10, 418 Bessemer Building, Pittsburg, Penna.

LADY of refinement to act as housekeeper to motherless home; excellent references; has driver's license. Weymouth 1360. (Weymouth, Mass.)

COLLEGE graduate, 24, desires to travel; lady's companion, secretary, tutor, languages, art, stenography, hairdressing, lay experience. Box D-24, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

PRACTICAL nurse, companion, wishes position; references. Write Box S-11, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

MOTHERLY woman, good cook, seamstress, wishes position; home more than wages. Write Box R-4, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

WIDOW desires position as ladies' companion; will go anywhere; excellent refs. MRS. E. N. HANSON, 11 Irvington St., Apt. 1, Boston.

SOLOISTS

TENOR desires position in Christian Science church vicinity Boston; good references. Box E-4, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

PERFECT diction means progress, private and class lessons. M. Suzanne MacKay, Speech Specialist, 434 West 120 Street, N. Y. C.—University 4-5790 or Studio 510 Steinway Hall.

STENOGRAPHY—Private lessons hourly; 100 words per minute in 2 months. MISS HALE, 149 W. 72nd St., N. Y. C. TR. 7-7566.

ALABAMA

BIRMINGHAM

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9-10 A. M.—6-7 P. M. daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

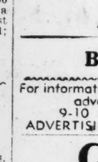
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21st St. at Ave. B Ph. 3-5164

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BIRMINGHAM TRUNK FACTORY
LADIES' HAND BAGS
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A B C Coke
"Alabama's Best Coke"
SMOKELESS FUEL CO.
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GOODYEAR SHOE HOSPITAL
REPAIRING
PHONE 7-9153 418 NORTH 20TH STREET

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RENTALS—SALES
INSURANCE
412 NO. 21ST STREET 3-3278

Rogers Pet Clothes
Nationally Advertised in the Monitor
Sold by
HENRY PORTER INC
103 NORTH 20TH STREET

ALABAMA

MOBILE

DAMRICH
Mobile's Finest and Oldest Shoe Store
For Men — Women — Children
105 Dauphin St. Dexter 532

The Kind of Wave You've Always Hoped for
TAYLOR'S
ANNA MARIE BEAUTY SHOPPE
IRMA M. TAYLOR, Prop.
164 Conti Street Dex. 3621

Gayter's
MOBILE'S FINEST DEPARTMENT STORE
Style—Quality—Price

SEE
The Greater Zoghby Store
for Your
SPRING DRAPERIES
316 Dauphin St. Dex. 5796

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For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone Walnut 1037-J. Hours: 9 to 12 a. m. and 3 to 6 p. m., except Sunday.
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Ready to Wear
Millinery
Shoes
Accessories
John danzicer. inc.
"Foremost Fashions"
106 Dexter Ave., Phone: Cedar 4377

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Home of
Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes
Montgomery's Fastest Growing Men's Store
116 Montgomery St. Cedar 4922

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Empire Laundry
PHONE C-805

More Than 60 Years at the Same Location
CAPITOL CLOTHING STORE
"On the Square"

LUBRICATION SERVICE



Expert in our lines
Repairs, Storage
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FLORIDA

BRADENTON

Ease Your Day the Laundry Way
Bradenton Laundry and Dry Cleaners
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Montgomery Roberts Co.
"Where Shopping Is a Real Joy"
BRADENTON, FLORIDA

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Vegetables—Groceries
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and Bakery Goods

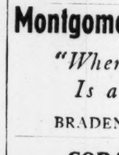
DAYTONA BEACH

Drink Foremost Milk

950 VOLUSIA AVE. PHONE 480
DAYTONA BEACH, FLA.

Look for the New Things First at
YOWELL-DREW CO.
Daytona Beach's Largest Department Store
"Quality Did It"

The Gossard Shoppe
Foundation Garments Correctly Fitted—Alterations, No Charge
234 SOUTH BEACH STREET



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Daytona Sheet Metal Works
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NORGE REFRIGERATORS
116 SO. SEGRAVE, DAYTONA BEACH

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High Quality Service
36 WALL STREET

GULF SERVICE STATION
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Dunlop Tires and Tubes
Phone 408 J

Contract Plumbing and Repairs
H. R. STUART
Show Room Display
121 S. W. 1st Ave. Phone 511

"Kodak Headquarters"
KELCK PHOTO & BOOK SHOP
202 S. ANDREWS AVE.
Careful Film Finishing
Books—Lending Library

CUSTER'S
Fish and Poultry Market
Quality Service
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Fort Lauderdale, Florida

JACKSONVILLE

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NEW YORK LAUNDRY, INC.
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PACE TIRE AND SUPPLY COMPANY
Arvin Radios Galena Oil
Fisk Tires Gulf Gas
401 W. Adams St. 'Phone 5-4707

Jacobs Jewelers
LAURA at ADAMS
The QUALITY STORE
Diamonds—Watches—Silverware and China
LAURA and ADAMS STREETS
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WE SPECIALIZE IN SHADES
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Tree-Ripened
ORANGES and GRAPEFRUIT
PECANS—GUAVA JELLY
MARMALADES
—Send a Box Home—
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MIAMI

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FLORIDA'S FIRST
Certified Milk for Both Adult and Baby
Miami Phone 2-7162



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We appreciate your patronage
The new
COWENS
155 E. Flagler duPont Bldg.

TANNER GROCERY STORES
"Where the Best Costs Less"
1753 Northeast Second Avenue
1263 West Flagler Street
1906 Ponce de Leon Blvd.
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Cities Service Gasoline
Tires—Tubes—Batteries
All Leading Brands of Oil
Penton's Service Station
Corner N. E. 36th Street and Federal Highway

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One of the best sources of milk supply in South Florida
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Owned and operated by local dairy farmers
769 N. W. 18th Terrace Ph. 2-7696

Abstracts—Title Insurance
Escrows
Dade-Commonwealth
TITLE COMPANY
37 N. E. First Street Phone 2-7666

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Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

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MIAMI
(Continued)

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Thirty-Nine Years in Miami



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134 SEYBOLD ARCADE and 214 SEYBOLD BLDG MEZZANINE FLOOR
All Branches Beauty Culture
SOFT WATER USED

LOVETT'S
SUPER FOOD STORES
1300 W. Flagler
Coral Gables Little River
MEATS—SEAFOOD—PRODUCE
"The Most of the Best for the Least"

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SOUVENIRS
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MIAMI BEACH

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8:45 A. M.-5 P. M.
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Quality
GROCERIES—MEATS—FRUITS
VEGETABLES
1115 East Colonial Drive
S. E. Cor. Orange and Jackson

Phone 5626
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Grade A Raw and Pasteurized Milk

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Southland Fashions
for Spring in Florida
DICKSON-IVES
The Woman's Store

FOR SERVICE NOW
Tires—Batteries
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Where Your Patronage Is Appreciated
ORANGE LAUNDRIES
and
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135 E. CHURCH
"Clean Clothes Craftsmen"

CENTRAL FLORIDA LUMBER & SUPPLY CO.
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Lumber, Paint and Building Supply Needs
MILLS and NEBRASKA

Morgan's
39-43 W. CHURCH STREET
FORMERLY SWANS
Visit Our New Second Floor for Big Values
39 WEST CHURCH STREET

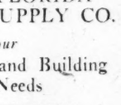
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Gifts Stationery Antiques
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118 NORTH ORANGE AVENUE

Central Florida's Shopping Center
THE ORLANDO FOOD PALACE
Everything for the Table
Orange Ave. and Livingston

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Cleaners and Dyers
132 N. Pineapple Ave. Phone 7730

jack and jill shop
Infancy to Sixteen
Boys' and Girls' Fine Wearing Apparel
LOWER MAIN ST.



POINT SERVICE
HARRY COGGESHALL, Prop.
Gulf Gasoline—Gulfpride Motor Oil
Goodrich Tires—Exide Batteries
PINEAPPLE and LEMON AVES. Ph. 2725

Bay View Cleaners and Laundry
429 MAIN STREET
A Complete Cleaning Service

PEERLESS CLOTHES SHOP
SMART SUITS—SHOES
SHIRTS—TIES—HOSE
for Men and Boys
338 Main Street

The Sport Shop
"For Sports Wear and Everywhere"
Nelly Don Dresses
AT FIVE POINTS

FLORIDA

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CITY FUEL OIL CO.
2nd Street and 15th Avenue, South
ST. PETERSBURG, FLORIDA
General Electric Air Conditioning
American Blower Attic Fans
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Everything to Build Anything
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A Complete Building Supply Service for Home Owner and Builder
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HEWITT'S
NINTH STREET PUBLIC MARKET
Groceries, Meats, Vegetables
Bakery Goods, Fish and Oysters
117-123 9th St. North Telephone 8403
HOME OWNED



The Garden Cafeteria
A Delightful Place to Eat.
232 Second Street, North

NOLEN'S Super Market
2300 First Ave. North Phone 5798
Where Price, Service, Quality and Courtesy Reign Supreme
Free Delivery, also Free Parking
You Will Find
WESTERN MEATS, GROCERIES FRESH PRODUCE and HOME BAKED GOODS at
Vinoy Market
434 First Street North

Tannar's
Exclusive Millinery
110 First Ave. N. Phone 64-072

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Local and Long Distance
Southern Transfer & Storage Co. Incorporated
2161 Fifth Ave. South, St. Petersburg, Fla.



Suwannee Hotel Beauty Shop
Mrs. M. Ray Schmidt, Proprietress
Complete Beauty Service
122 Fifth St. North Phone 6996

DENT & ENGLISH CO.
Men's Shoes, Clothes, Hats and Furnishings
333 Central Avenue

Diamonds Watches Silverware
GIFTS *of All Kinds*
Owen-Cotter Jewelry Co.
DIAMOND MERCHANTS
Expert Watch and Jewelry Repairing
Florida Arcade Opposite Poinsettia Hotel

WOMEN'S APPAREL
of Distinction and Character
SCHUTZ, INC.
334 First Avenue North
"38 Years in St. Petersburg"

Rogers
CLEANERS THAT SATISFY
Highest Standard of Work
1700 Central Ave. Phone 4187

WILSON MATTRESSES
Hi-grade felt and inner spring Mattresses, Pillows and Box Springs.
239 SECOND AVE. SOUTH Phone 4947
Home of
The "Wilson Health Rest Mattresses"

TAMPA

Poinsettia
DAIRY PRODUCTS, Inc.

LEONARD'S



Tampa's Oldest Beauty Parlor
315 Zack Street
Phone 3930

UNIVERSAL CLEANING & LAUNDRY CO.
PHONE H1823
Office and Plant, 804-6 S. Howard Ave.

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

FLORIDA

TAMPA
(Continued)

SAVE AT Sears in Tampa, Fla.
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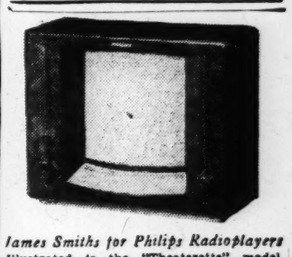
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A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Adhesion, cohesion (293:15-16)—These words are normally pronounced with accent on the second syllable, *ad-he'-zhun* and *co-he'-zhun*; but when they are used together and in contrast, emphasis should be given to the dissimilar (first) syllable of the second word; as, *ad-he'-zhun, co'-he-zhun.*

Both "adhesion" and "cohesion" agree in the idea of sticking fast, but disagree as to the manner and result of sticking. "Adhesion" (Latin *ad*, "to," and *haerere*, "to stick") indicates the mere cleaving of one body to another, without regard for resultant unity; as, "the adhesion of a stamp to an envelope." Note that the glue on the stamp is necessary in the sticking.

On the other hand, "cohesion" (Latin *cum*, "together," and *haerere*) implies that component parts of the same material are held fast together in a unified whole; as, "the cohesion of two pieces of ice." Note that mutually attractive qualities, not an outside factor, hold the pieces together.

For example, we may observe the cohesion of two lumps of clay, which adhere to our boot. (See "Attraction.")

Appertain (Jer. 10:7) — *Ap-er-tane'* (secondary stress on first syllable).

The word here renders *ya'ah*, a primitive Hebrew root suggesting "to be suitable."

Assayed (I. Sam. 17:39)—*A-sade'* (first *a* clipped-short, second long).

The word translates Hebrew *ya'al*, a primitive root with the significance of assent; hence, "to undertake," as an act of volition.

Attraction (293:15)—*A-trak'-shun* (first *a* and the *u* clipped-short, second *a* short).

The Latin *ad*, "to," and *trahere*, "to draw," lie back of our word, which in a general sense designates the act, process, property, or power of attracting or drawing toward.

In the realm of physics, distinction is made between both "adhesion" and "cohesion" on the one hand, and "attraction" on the other; for the first two are concerned only with minute distances. The broad term "attraction," while it may be said to include the other two words, is usually concerned more with a pulling power exerted over great distances—gravitation being an example.

Two interesting definitions of "attraction" from the Oxford English Dictionary follow:

"The action of a body or substance in drawing to itself, by some physical force, another to which it is not materially attached."

"The attraction of causing men or animals to come to one by influencing their appetites or desires."

Hence the necessity of knowing something about true attraction!

Baal (Jer. 2:8) — Two syllables, *Bay'-al* (first *a* long, second clipped-short).

Bestial (293:22)—Preferably *best'-yal* (*e* short, *a* clipped-short).

This word, as its Latin root (*bestia*, "beast") suggests, is used in the sense of "having the qualities of a beast; brutish; irrational; degradedly carnal."

Cardinal numbers in parentheses; as, "(1), (2)" (269:30; 270:3)—Cardinal numbers are read as cardinals—"1" as "one," "2" as "two," etc.—except, as in these citations, when order or sequence is indicated, when they are read as ordinals ("1" as "first," "2" as "second," etc.; compare 269:32.) Note, too, that dates are to be read as ordinals—"February 22" as "February twenty-second."

Combat (396:25)—The accent is on the first syllable.

Conjectural (229:20) — *Kon-jek'-ture-al.*

This word came to us from the Latin *conjectura*, "a guess," based on *cum*, "together," and *jacere*, "to cast or throw." A "conjecture," then, involves a casting of things together into a guess; and the adjective "conjectural" describes that which is largely a presumption, an inference based on guesswork. (See "Speculative.")

Efface (396:25)—Short *e*, *eh-face'*.

This word, from French *effacer*, "to erase a face or appearance" (Latin *ex*, "out," and *facies*, "face"), suggests "to cause to disappear; to destroy so that it cannot reappear."

Electricity (450:32; 293:17, 19)—Preferably *e-lek-tris'-ih-tih* (first *e* as in debate; secondary stress on second syllable).

The use of this term in certain contexts may be explained by the statement that leading biologists and chemists are now regarding mortal consciousness as "largely an electro-chemical phenomenon." The following is from the New York Times' report (March 28, 1936) of the proceedings of the Federation of American Societies for Experimental Biology:

"Consciousness in an animal was found to correspond to a tiny current of electricity, constantly flowing to the nerves from the cortex, seat of the intelligence in the upper front layer of the brain. Consciousness seems to be a matter of electrical balance between brain cortex and the nerves. . . .

"The scientists reported being able to control at will the direction of flow of the 'stream of consciousness.'"

"In vain" (Ex. 20:7)—A literal rendering of the Hebrew might be "uselessly."

"I will" (Isa. 14:13) — Scofield notes: "When Lucifer said, 'I will,' sin began."

Jairus (Luke 8:41) — Preferably *Jay'-ih-rus.*

Lucifer (Isa. 14:12) — For those who can sound long *u* after *l* painlessly, *Lu'-sih-fer*; otherwise, honest, old-fashioned, unpretentious *Loo-*.

Necessarily (118:27) — Principal accent on the first syllable, secondary on the third.

Philistine (I Sam. 17:4)—Webster's records four pronunciations, the first being *Fih-liss'-tin*. However, a reader-survey conducted by this department resulted in a 3-to-1 vote in favor of *Fill'-iss-teen*.

Scrip (I Sam. 17:40)—The Hebrew word thus rendered was applied to a small bag or wallet.

Speculative (229:20) — The third syllable has secondary stress, *spek'-u-lay-tiv*.

The Latin *speculari*, "to behold," lies back of our word; so we may regard a speculative theory or "law" as one based only on observation, not on demonstration.

Stanched (Luke 8:44) — The *a* is intermediate as in *ask*.

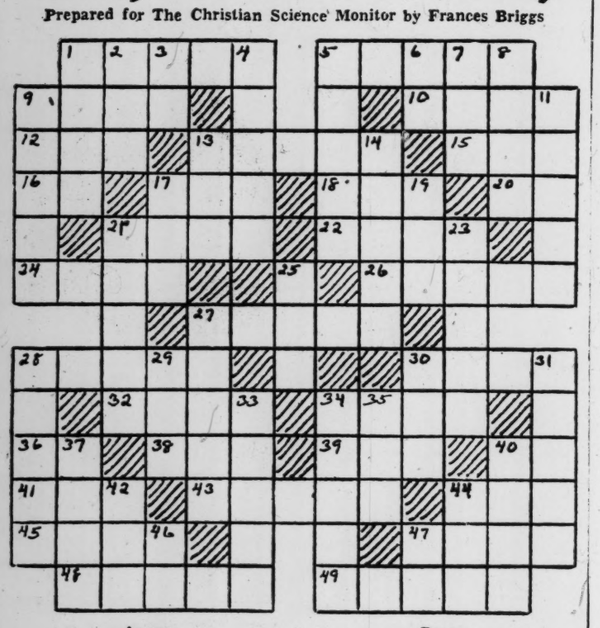
Stock (Jer. 10:8) — Renders Hebrew *'ets*, usually translated "tree"; but frequently, as in this instance, it designates "timber, stalk, stick, wood"—a wooden idol.

Vapid (293:21) — *Vap'-id* (vowels short).

This word came to us from the Latin *vapidus*, "flat, spoiled," allied to *vappa*, "insipid beverage." We apply "vapid" to that which is dull, lifeless; to that which has no trace of real force.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

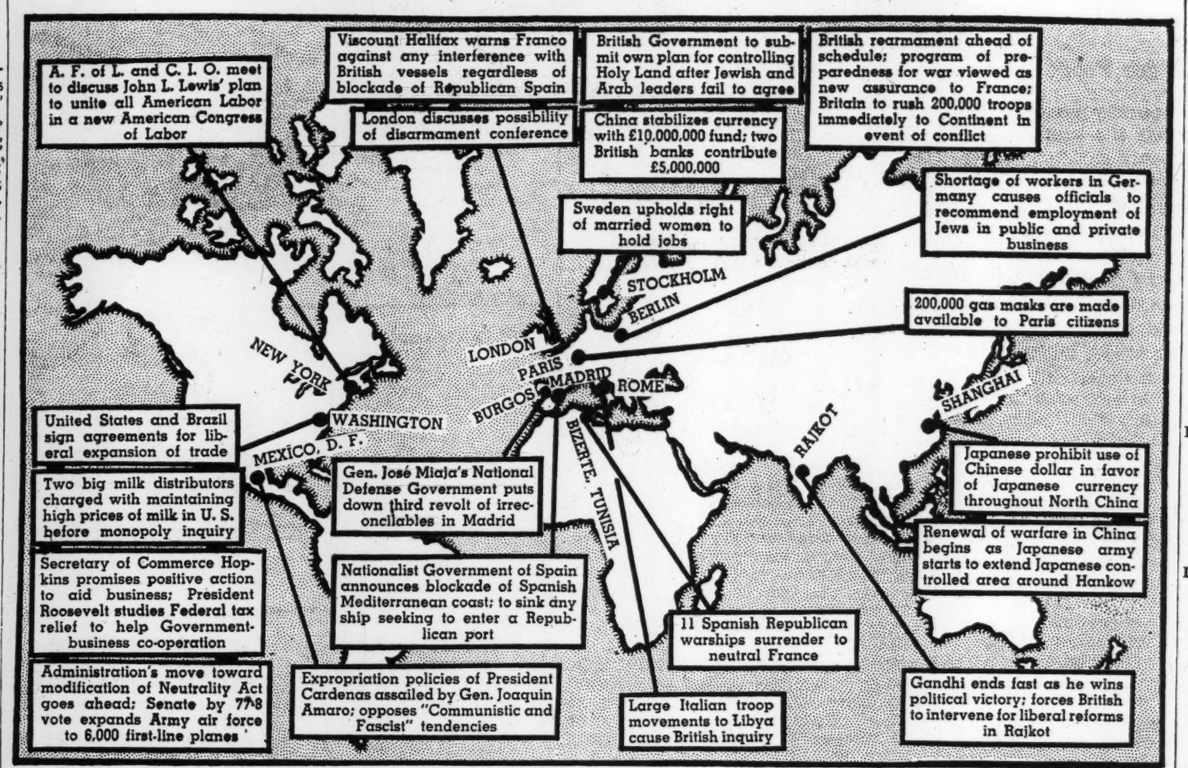
1—Who was son of Zebedee and brother of John?
5—What is a city and river port of Belgium?
9—Hatteras of N. C. is what?
10—Marjoram is what?
12—Who was a famous Confederate general?
13—Beads are often made of what?
15—What is slender strip of wood which divides and supports glass of a window?
16—Symbol for aluminum.
17—What is the opposite of "to"?
18—Would you eat, don, or row a frangipane?
20—Oil City is in what State (abbr.)?
21—Pumpkins are often used in making what desserts?
22—What is a flightless bird of New Zealand?
24—What is a furnace for drying anything?
26—Bedouins are what (sing.)?
27—What would you expect from S. S. Van Dine?
28—Limners like to do what?
30—Who is a sage mentioned in Proverbs?
32—A wooden brick is called what?
34—Leaves of what plant are used in flavoring meats?
36—What is symbol for terbium?
38—The halfbeak is what?
39—Frosting is sometimes called what?
40—Exist.
41—Who was Greek goddess of dawn?
43—What is a silk used for veils or dresses?
44—What color is mixed with yellow to obtain orange?
45—Oilskins protect one from what?
47—What Dutch artist painted "Card Players"?
48—Branches of weeping willow do what?
49—What are heavy nails or studs driven in a boot sole?

Down

1—Who was Heber's wife?
2—What is an animal mentioned in Bible?
3—Myself.
4—What is an island of Aegean Sea?
5—If you visited Sparta, whom would you see (sing.)?
6—What is an expression of inquiry?
7—Loup River is in what State (abbr.)?
8—What is a lobster pot?
9—What American soldier helped in securing Northwest Territory?
11—What is title of an Ibsen play?
13—What is a measure of land in metric system?
14—What is name of river forming international boundary line between U. S. and Canada?
17—What is paddlelike process of an aquatic animal?
19—What number is used by baseball scorers to designate the catcher?
21—What is made of tartan and worn by Scots?
23—An icon is what?
25—Who is hero of book of Old Testament?
27—What is the European ermine when in summer coat of brown?
28—What was first name of Rubens?
29—A treenail is what?
30—Era.
31—What is the Spanish cane (pl.)?
33—What is the name of famous German family who made guns?
34—Taffeta is a glossy fabric of what (pl.)?
35—One who excels at anything is called what?
37—Asphalt is used in building what (sing.)?
40—Wax is secreted by what insects?
42—A knight's title is what?
44—What is a tattered piece of cloth?
46—To shake one's head means what answer?
47—What is 12th letter of Greek alphabet?

(Answers Appear Among the Advertisements)

World News of the Week at a Glance



A Verse for Today . . .

It is the spirit that quickeneth; the flesh profiteth nothing: the words that I speak unto you, they are spirit, and they are life.—JOHN 6:63.

In Lighter Vein

Hm-m!

Wifey: "I heard a noise when you came in last night."

Hubby: "Perhaps it was the night falling."

Wifey: "Or the day breaking."

One of the Seven?

In the fourth-floor corridor of the Times Annex an eerie little notice is posted:

Please keep the windows closed as when open a dwarf comes into the hall. Your hall porter.—New Yorker

Prepared

"What's the meaning of this, Miss Thornett—'I am in receet, recipt, receit of your letter?'"

"Oh, I always give alternative spellings for words I'm not sure of, sir."—Humorist.

More Howlers

There are two parts of a sentence, the subject and the predicament.

Geometry teaches us how to bisect angels.

A circle is a round straight line with a hole in the middle.

Gravitation is such that if there were none of it we should fly away.

Salt is what makes potatoes taste not so good if you don't put any on them.

The Unexpected

Housewife: "Well? You represent—? I'm still waiting to hear."

Salesman: "Oh—er—I'm so sorry. Usually after I say 'represent' the door slams—and I've quite forgotten."—Humorist

Daily Anecdote

Payment Deferred

Extreme poverty was the lot of Gottfried August Burger, the German ballad-writer, and a host of hounding creditors was his daily tribulation.

One day as he sat in a barber's chair, his face covered with lather, Burger was cornered by his most persistent creditor, a certain moneylender to whom he owed a considerable amount.

"Can't you at least wait until I have been shaved?" implored Burger when the usurer demanded settlement.

"Certainly," the man replied.

Burger leaped from the chair, wiped the lather from his face, and to the barber cried, "You are my witness."

Then he proceeded to let his beard grow until he could pay the moneylender.

Manly Manners



Brevities

Rays of Sunshine: Friends are like a commodity—they last longer if you don't use them too often.

Montreal Star: "Is there any certain way of stopping a woman continually spending money on gloves?" asks a harassed reader. Certainly—buy her a diamond ring.

Monitor Movie Guide

Beauty for the Asking (RKO)—Somewhat stereotyped drama about a beauty shop operator, the face cream that she planned to market, the fiancé who jilted her for a wealthy woman, and the advertising man who came to her rescue. Lucille Ball, Patric Knowles, Donald Woods, Frieda Inescourt. Adults and young persons.

Café Society (Paramount)—Artificial yarn about a spoiled heiress and the reporter whom she married to win a bet, expecting an immediate divorce. With the aid of her grandfather, the young man managed to straighten her out, though some of his own conduct was not above criticism. Madeleine Carroll, Fred MacMurray, Shirley Ross. Adults.

King of the Underworld (Warner)—Melodrama about a woman doctor involved in an underworld murder, who clears her reputation and helps capture a gang leader at the same time. Humphrey Bogart, Kay Francis, James Stephenson. Adults.

Let Us Live (Columbia)—Melodrama of a taxi driver (Henry Fonda) unjustly convicted of murder, and of the ultimately successful efforts of his sweetheart (Maureen O'Sullivan) to free him. An unusual touch is the insistence at the end that the belated exoneration is poor compensation for what the young people have been through. Ralph Bellamy.—Adults and young people.

Pygmalion (Pascal-MGM)—Shaw's play transferred almost literally to the screen and just as amusing now as it was when Mrs. Patrick Campbell and Philip Merivale played it on the stage, 25 years ago. Leslie Howard as the screen Professor Higgins gives much the best performance he has achieved in recent years. Wendy Hiller, newcomer to the American screen, is a delightful Eliza. Wilfrid Lawson does justice to Doolittle, Scott Sunderland is an agreeable Colonel Pickering, and Marie Lohr a charming Mrs. Higgins.—Family.

Wife, Husband and Friend (20th-Fox)—Farce about a wife who would be a singer and a husband, who in self-defense discovers that he also has a voice for the concert platform. A woman singer who takes an interest in the husband complicates the situation.—Adults and young persons.

You Can't Cheat an Honest Man (Universal) — Comedy about a circus depending on the varied abilities of W. C. Fields, Charlie McCarthy, and Edgar Bergen. Amusing but not in the peak style of its three funny men. Mortimer Snerd has a brief part as companion to Master McCarthy, Family.

Pictures of Lasting Interest

Family — "The Little Princess," "Wings of the Navy," "Sweethearts," "Kentucky," "Out West with the Hardys," "A Christmas Carol," "The Great Waltz," "Submarine Patrol," "You Can't Take It With You," "Brother Rat," "That Certain Age," "If I Were King," "Arkansas Traveler," "Girls' School," "Boys Town," "Four Daughters."

Adults and Young People—"Gunga Din," "Jesse James," "The Lady Vanishes," "The Shining Hour," "The Story of a Cheat," "Bob, Son of Battle" ("To the Victor"), "The Young in Heart," "The Citadel" (mature), "Drums," "The Sisters," "A Man to Remember," "Stablemates," "The Mad Miss Manton," "Too Hot to Handle," "Three Loves Has Nancy."

Adults Only—"Thanks for the Memory," "Amphitryon," "Bluebeard's Eighth Wife," "Dreaming Lips," "Club de Femmes."

Daily Quotation

I STEADIER step
When I recall
That if I slip
Thou dost not fall.
—A. H. CLOUGH

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"



Three-Year Hike

Anaheim, Calif.

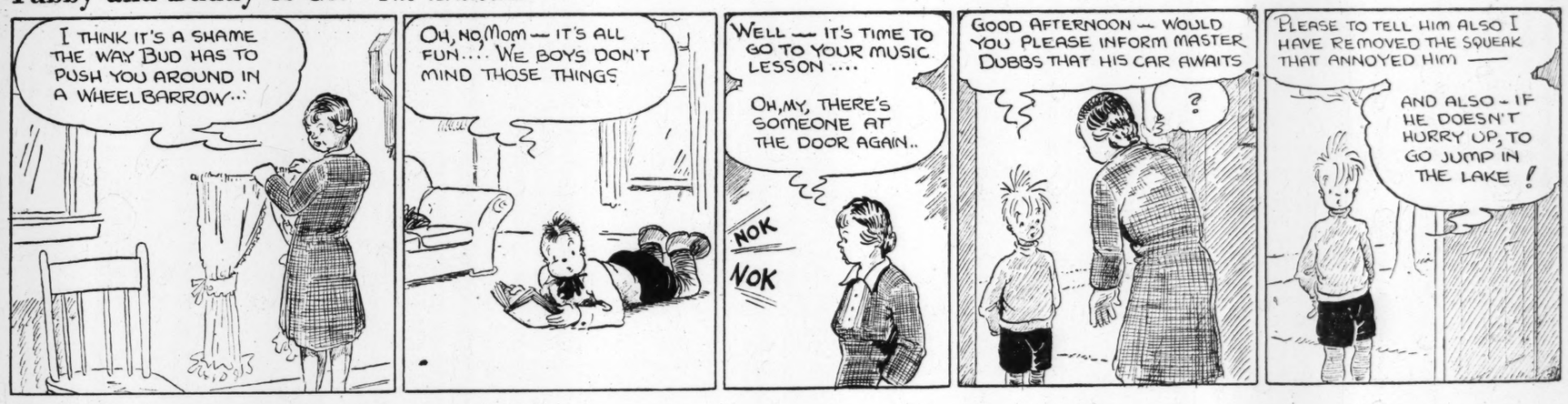
Still scarcely able to believe their eyes, and yet convinced they have seen a miracle in animal instinct and love, Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Bengston of Anaheim asserted their shepherd-St. Bernard dog Jiggs took three years to walk from their former home in Minnesota to Anaheim.

When they gave up their home in Truman, Minn., three years ago, they left the dog with an acquaintance, the couple declare. After a month of waiting for his master to return, Bengston said, the dog disappeared, and last fall arrived in Anaheim—thin and with toenails worn to the quick.

Bengston said that friends since arriving from Minnesota have identified Jiggs as the same dog, and he also insists that a scar received in puppyhood is visible on the animal's nose.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*The Aristocrat*

By LE PELLEY



The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Soaked*



The Adventures of Waddles—*A Painted Smile*

By THE HAGERS



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, MARCH 11, 1939 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Bridging the Food Paradox

FOR several years it has been a commonplace in the United States to remark upon the incongruity of people going hungry or undernourished in the cities while farmers complain of surpluses, low prices and of foodstuffs going to waste on the farm. It was a paradox which everyone agreed was indefensible. Yet as in Mark Twain's observation on the weather, everybody talked about it but nobody did anything about it—at least not for a long time.

Then came the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation and the purchase of considerable amounts of flour, pork, beef, evaporated milk, butter, eggs, potatoes, oranges and grapefruit which were turned over to state and local relief agencies sometimes for processing and for distribution to the unemployed. This was sensible yet it was not entirely satisfactory. Various trades complained they were being sidetracked by Government agencies doing the work of distribution which they were set up to do. Possible political abuses were latent in the selection of areas where purchases of surpluses were to be made.

At one time the pendulum seemed swinging toward insistence on subsidized export—the genteel term for dumping—but Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, declared that if America was going to give away food it ought to be to her own people. If there was to be a "two-price" system, needy Americans ought to get the benefit of the lower price. This was logical but difficult to work out in practice.

At length the Department of Agriculture has evolved what it believes may be a satisfactory system. It consists of giving out food stamps redeemable in the purchase of commodities which the FSCC will designate from week to week as those in which a surplus exists. The foodstuffs will be distributed, wholesaled and retailed through the ordinary commercial channels, and the stamps—available only to those on relief or receiving other public assistance—may be used at any grocery or market. This plan, it is said, will be put into effect experimentally first in five or six cities to work out questions of detail and to test its practicality.

Whether it will work, and if so, how well, depends on several factors. One is the amount of policing that will be necessary. If grocers allow the blue stamps to be used for other than "surplus" goods, or for liquor or to be exchanged at a discount for cash, or if relief clients press for these types of chiseling, the plan will break down. The sponsors depend on cooperation of the trade to keep these practices down. If relief agencies allow political favoritism or chicanery to enter into the distribution of the stamps which represent a consumer subsidy, this, too, will destroy public acceptance of the plan.

Finally, a great deal will depend upon the restraint with which the plan is utilized. Admittedly, it applies to milk, butter, eggs, meat, fruit and fresh vegetables, for which there is a relatively flexible demand, rather than to wheat or cotton, which are the two heaviest surplus crops; hence it cannot be counted a remedy for the whole farm problem. The amount of the subsidy to be given will have to be calculated with care in order not to stimulate such a production of the indicated commodities as to provide a perpetual surplus. It will also have to be carefully calculated in order not to exceed the cost which unsubsidized consumers as taxpayers will be willing to stand in order to facilitate solution of the "want in the midst of plenty" paradox.

Youth's Day in Court

SINCE Ben Lindsey first gave expression to the idea in Denver nearly four decades ago, the plan of having special courts for juveniles has been widely followed. Boston was in the swim quite early, establishing its Juvenile Court in 1906. There has been no cause to regret it; the results of the Court have been good.

It is now proposed, in a Bill before the Massachusetts Legislature, to extend the Juvenile Court system throughout the Commonwealth, establishing some half dozen such courts in convenient geographical divisions. This would relieve the District Courts of devoting time to cases involving minors. That it would go much further in helping those we have paramount interest in serving is a fact we must accept on the basis of what we already have learned about children and the courts.

Questions of law are seldom involved in children's cases. Likewise, the question of guilt or innocence is, usually, quite easily established. It is, therefore, not so much a matter of legalistic judgment involved as it is having an agency of authority to handle these cases with an understanding heart and with time, interest, and specialized knowledge enough to utilize available social agencies in an effort to have the wheels of guidance and correction turn simultaneously with those of justice.

As with most matters before the Legislature these days, the question of establishing these new courts is primarily one of money. It would be hard to conceive a better investment for the Commonwealth to make than in the guidance given its children.

People for Peace

EUROPE is not exactly peaceful these days, but surely the tunes sung in every country are strikingly different from the belligerence of recent months. For example: In Moscow, Joseph Stalin is complaining that the democracies have been trying to get Russia into a war with Germany over the Ukraine. This is a bit strange since it was the German press which for weeks built up the idea of a Ukrainian revolt. But the scare gives the Soviets an opportunity to say that they want only to keep out of trouble.

In Rome, Mussolini's mouthpiece, Virginio Gayda, is sounding the trumpet, not for seizure of Tunisia but for defense of Italy from some undefined democratic attack.

In Paris, a sensational story has appeared in the conservative paper, Journal des Debats, supposedly disclosing a German plan to seize part of the Netherlands to be held "defensively" until colonial or other concessions have been made.

In London news of rapidly mounting arms is tempered by official hopes of a general pacification and disarmament conference.

In every country the Government is emphasizing its peaceable intent. And the dictatorships are talking not in tones of bluster but of caution, even fear. This isn't peace, but it is a clear recognition that the people of every country want peace. And that governments know it.

Japan Builds a Navy

JAPAN'S announced intention of attempting to build its navy up to equality with the American is one of those sobering developments so common in the world today which speak for themselves. Impressive arguments are offered in every world capital to show that the responsibility rests with someone else. Japan justifies this latest decision on the ground of American naval expansion. Washington justifies its expansion program on previous Japanese expansion. In Europe the same vicious circle prevails as the arms race mounts to an intense pitch.

The new naval race can mainly be dated from the launching of the German pocket-battleship Deutschland in 1931 and from the efficient manner in which Japan kept building to the full legal treaty limit in the days when there was a treaty, while the United States and Great Britain lagged. During the past few years the United States has been steadily catching up, while Britain has suddenly entered into naval building with a burst of energy.

Who is to blame doesn't matter much now. The race is on. No nation feels it dare lag behind. This is at once a product and a cause of mounting world tension. One ray of hope is that the pace must soon become an unendurable strain to the weaker. When it does, common sense will probably reassert itself in a new willingness to consider limitation of arms. The naval potential of the pace-makers, Britain and the United States, far exceeds that of the nations which seek to remake the outlines of the world. It is extremely doubtful that Japan can build to parity with the United States and it is certain that it could not even approximate parity if American shipyards were stepped up to full capacity.

India After a Fast

BEHIND the ending of the Gandhi fast and the compromise arranged in his controversy with the Thakor Sahib of Rajkot, looms the far more important issue of India's new Federation Act. Autonomy in the provinces has been functioning, and functioning well, for about two years. But inauguration of federation presents more difficulties. The Congress, the chief Indian political party, consisting mainly of Hindus, cannot obtain a majority in the all-India Federal Legislature unless the Indian princes go so far in introducing responsible government into their states that they will return Congress members to Delhi.

Pending this result, and because they are tired of conservative leadership of the Congress Party, including that of Mr. Gandhi himself, the radical wing wants to oppose introduction of federation tooth and nail. At a recent meeting of the Congress the radicals showed sufficient strength to refuse to elect Mr. Gandhi's nominee for the party presidency on the ground that he was too friendly to federation and re-elected Subhas Chandra Bose, an out-and-out opponent, in his place.

The Moslems are very doubtful of federation because they fear a Hindu raj, and the Indian princes, while recognizing the need for progress, are anxious to make it as moderate as possible if only in order to keep power in their own hands as long as they can.

Mr. Gandhi's fast therefore means more than meets the eye. It will probably hasten the process of constitutional reform in the states, for other princes won't wish to risk a Gandhi fast on their own doorsteps. It will probably re-establish Mr. Gandhi's control of the Congress Party. And if it produces conversations with the Viceroy it may lead to understandings which would hasten the day when the federal side of the constitutional edifice of self-government for 350,000,000 people erected four years ago will come into actual operation.

Oregon-Bound, 1852

Book News of the Day

BACK-TRACKING from the scene of his first triumph, "Lightship," Archie Binns picks up in THE LAND IS BRIGHT (New York: Scribner. $2.50) the trail of a party of Oregon-bound emigrants at Kanesville, Iowa, for a chronicle of the Overland Route of nearly a century ago. The Iowa shore was a city of white tents and wagon tilts; and as Mr. McBride, newest recruit, onetime schoolmaster and expert rifle-shot, explained to the youngsters, the greatest migration since that led by Moses was there, waiting to cross the swollen river. Mr. McBride had attached himself to the Greenfield wagons, and his scholarship, courtly manners, graying hair and a certain Gaelic tongue magic produced an undeniable although vague impression on young Miss Nancy Ann Greenfield.

The component groups of the canvas city were close-knit communities. There was Charlotte Lane, Nancy Ann's best friend, whom the journey would develop from a gawky girl into a self-reliant, lovable pioneer woman; Mr. Thomas, who played the flute, and who was nursing along ten young fruit trees to plant in Oregon; the Trimbles, from little Polk, who, when he said he wouldn't walk any longer, meant that he wouldn't walk any longer, to Patience, nicknamed Dollar-a-Pound, because she was afraid she might be left behind as not being worth the carrying to Oregon; on up to half-grown Roy, who did a man's work and assumed a man's authority. And especially there was the young trainmaster, Gideon Black, who had been over the trail before and felt exactly as much responsibility as his twenty-five years would indicate. Gideon had been Nancy Ann's schoolmate and he did not like Mr. McBride.

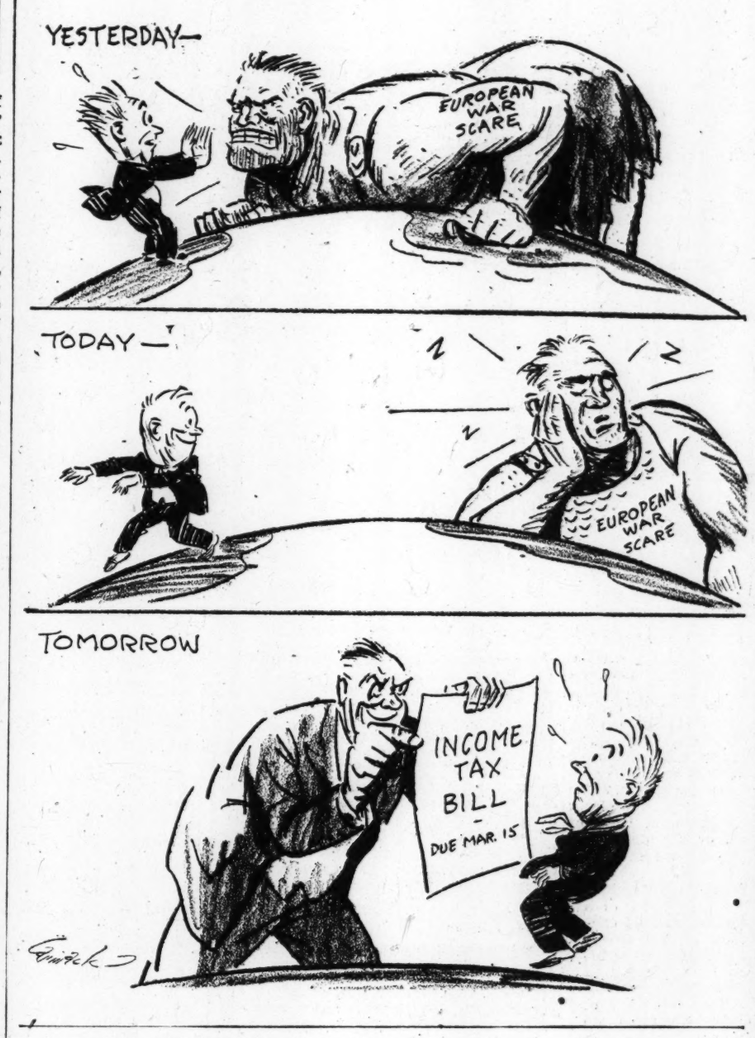
Later on the train picked up a young Kentuckian named Case Ford, who spoke softly, rode hard and shot straight, and who loved Miss Nancy Ann from afar. But that was after Gideon had banished Mr. McBride from the train for an alleged infraction of rules. To be left on the plains on foot meant hardly one chance in a thousand to survive; yet Mr. McBride did survive, and he survived to shoot Gideon and to be punished, frontier fashion. Case undertook to pilot the Thomases down the Snake to the Columbia in a boat made from a wagon box; and only Case escaped from the boiling canyons. But he saved one of Mr. Thomas' fruit trees; which was, of course, equivalent to transplanting America to the shores of the Columbia. And equally of course, Nancy Ann was waiting for him when he arrived.

Between Kanesville and The Dalles were Indians, hunger, thirst, quicksand rivers and the cholera epidemic of 1852; all of which the emigrants faced according to the measure of their courage and skill, and all of which Mr. Binns depicts with a realism indicating much research and much sympathy for the epic vastness of his theme. Yet the book remains a chronicle rather than a novel; of fine parts imperfectly articulated.

The snapshots—of Dollar-a-Pound, of Nancy Ann's bird-like, indomitable grandmother, of flute-playing, tree-loving Mr. Thomas, of many a scene and incident—are the best parts of the book; they are lovely and unforgettable.

K. C. K.

If It Isn't One Thing—



Corsican Cameo

WE FOUND him—as we found so much else that was enchanting—in Corsica. We never knew his name, but to us he was Pedro from the moment our delighted eyes rested on his unearthly smile and his carpet slippers. Yes, he wore carpet slippers—big, sloppy ones of checked woolen material—which flapped to herald his approach. He never walked. Always he ran. And sometimes, in his haste, he ran right out of his precious "bauchles." When that happened everything had to wait while he retrieved the adjuncts which seemed as essential, as inevitably right for him, as Charlie Chaplin's cane and bowler hat have always been for him.

The first time we saw Pedro was on the night we came to Corte, strangers in a strange land, and with a growing conviction that we must be the first Britishers to set foot in that out-of-the-way village. (The discovery, in what was euphemistically known as the hotel lounge, of a five-year-old copy of the "Polo Monthly" later dispelled this idea.)

With inward trepidation and outward aggression we marched into a crowded salle-à-manger, echoing to every European language save our own. Immediately there was a silence, while the diners observed the strange phenomenon of two Englishwomen in that mountain fastness.

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We wondered then, as we always do wonder, what there was about us that marked us out as foreigners. Our clothes were cast in the same mold as the other feminine outfits in the room; our hair was as sleekly dressed; we had not spoken. Yet, as we entered, every fork was suspended while its owner surreptitiously took stock of us. Then arose a babel of sound, and the forks resumed duty, to the accompaniment of animated discussion (of our peculiarities?)

Of all the multitude, Pedro alone smiled on us. Such a smile! He came flapping across the tiled floor, bidding us welcome, and imploring our commands. He had approximately six words of English. We had between us about sixty of French, and none of Corsican. But we hailed each other as friends.

From an excellent menu we chose dinner, and away he flapped, beaming.

It was some time later when we realized that not another waiter was to be seen—no one but Pedro, staggering under mountains of plates, flying to show new arrivals to their tables, taking orders, executing them at incredible speed, and always smiling that seraphic smile.

We counted the diners. There were fifty-one people in the room, speaking a dozen languages. All had five-course dinners. And Pedro supplied them all, smiling anxiously when they grumbled at the delay. We found ourselves feeling positively outraged when guests shouted at him, upbraiding his slowness. Slowness, forsooth!

Our first encounter with Pedro next day was in the village street—that winding, tree-shaded street, lined with shops. Armed with an enormous hold-all for the day's shopping, he still clung to his carpet slippers—or rather, by some means known only to himself, persuaded them to cling to him!

Our return to the hotel found him arranging, with impartial capability, tables, chairs and flowers.

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The luncheon menu contained the welcome words "oeufs aux jambon," and from Pedro's proprietary beam when we ordered this, we gathered that, in the midst of his manifold duties, he had found time to think of this little attention for us.

In the afternoon, while I was making friends with the hotel donkey, Pedro joined us. He had, it appeared, come to gather peaches—one of his innumerable jobs. As was the provision of nosegays for the favored—for each evening we found on our plates two perfect rosebuds.

During the six days we spent in Corte, Pedro only shaved once. On Sunday. Madame la patronne told us he was wearing himself out. Even here in Corsica, she explained, the servant problem is acute. A week previously her staff had walked out, leaving only the cook and Pedro. But Pedro took everything off her hands, she said—up at 4:30 and not in bed till all hours. But surely he couldn't go on like that. It was for his little girl he worked. Everything was for his little girl, who lived, like a lady in the convent, and never knew what it cost her father to keep her there.

Madame la patronne admired Pedro. So did we. When we said good-by we felt we were losing a friend. He cried a little over the tip we gave him. We almost did ourselves.

D. N.

North . . South . . East . . West

Readjusting Party Balances

By Frank L. Perrin

St. Paul, Minn.

WHATEVER common ground the so-called Farmer-Labor Party once seemed to find as a basis for political action in Minnesota has almost completely disappeared through a sudden process of erosion. As the people of the capital city look backward today they realize more fully than they did in the days of the hybrid party's power that the only influence it exerted and the only power it possessed were gratuitously bestowed because of the fear of those who should have stood against it. At most it was a combination of aggressive minorities defying a majority of the voters in a state where the doctrines it taught were repulsive and far from constructive.

It was the realization of this that made the election of the Republican candidate for the governorship and all others on his ticket possible in November last. Even a less-convincing campaigner than Harold E. Stassen, the youthful Hercules who carried the banner to victory, might easily have won. In the Twin Cities, and in Minneapolis particularly, industry has been beset and hampered almost uninterruptedly in recent years by strikes and overt acts of sabotage. These are continuing in some degree, even now. But they are being dealt with in a manner somewhat more effective than in the two bienniums just past. It should not be understood that organized labor has yielded its power or its rights in bargaining. It is more nearly true that it has been made plain that it must abide by its promises and fulfill its contractual obligations. This, it is said, it has not done in recent years, especially in Minneapolis.

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But in Minnesota, as in Michigan and Wisconsin, the incoming Republican governors and legislators find themselves faced with a tremendous financial problem. Appropriations for relief, additions to the civil lists, defaults in tax payments, have combined to create deficits where states so naturally productive and prosperous should have comfortable surpluses in the public treasury. In the Minnesota counties north of a line running due west from St. Paul and Minneapolis, the delinquent tax rolls show approximately $91,000,000 due the state, counties and school districts. In some counties the state has been obliged to appropriate monies to maintain the public schools. In the southern tiers of counties, where the farmers are more prosperous, the delinquencies equal approximately one-third the larger sum named.

There is, however, the discouraging prospect that the foreclosure of mortgages held by Federal Land Banks and other agencies will, as explained in this column recently, exempt millions of acres of farm lands from taxation. This will add materially to the burden borne by business and industry, and by farms which are sufficiently productive to be operated profitably.

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And so it is quite natural that Governor Stassen, like Governor Heil in Wisconsin and Governor Fitzgerald in Michigan, is sharpening his pruning hook and going out after the dead wood that has encumbered the state's preserves. He recommends the enactment of a civil service law that will work. No vested interests will be recognized or honored. Those holding appointive places on the state's pay roll will, if he has his way, be obliged to meet the strict requirements of the civil service examinations in order to retain their places.

As I talked with Governor Stassen in his office the other day, I was again impressed with the realization that a political reformer, so-called, under whatever banner he marches, assumes for himself, for his party, and for the people, a tremendous responsibility. When he succeeds in wresting the reins of government from the hands of those holding them, he at once becomes the target for all the darts and missiles of his defeated political enemies, and quite as often the object of envy or ridicule thinly disguised, indulged in by those who should remain loyal and helpful.

The curriculum of the Great American School of Politics has been changed and amended. No one knows just who did it, but it has been done. In Minnesota the people will not go back to the school of the Washburns, Cushman K. Davis, Frank Kellogg and Moses E. Clapp, any more than in Wisconsin they will go back to the school of the lamented older statesmen.

The Wide Horizon

A Cargo of Scrap Iron

By Felix Riesenberg

"SCRAP iron," said the skipper, "for Japan." It was in San Pedro Harbor, the Port of Los Angeles. I was a guest on board the S. S. Golden Dragon, and remained with the vessel during a two-week lay while she stowed the bulk of her cargo for a voyage to the Orient.

Ship's cargoes have always held an interest for me, most of my time at sea having been in cargo trades. Everything about me was reminiscent. Hatches were lifted, booms were rigged, and the holds were clean, this attended to on the run down from San Francisco. As freights were low and cargo hard to get, I was particularly interested in her fixture.

The Manchukuo region had been carved out and tremendous activity was under way. Enormous tonnages of scrap iron had been moving, and have continued ever since. Now this business, as I understood it, is a process of bargaining, trucking, a sort of super "rags old iron" trade. Heavy tonnages are assembled, unsightly junk is cleaned up, worn out, obsolete machinery is disposed of. Plate scrap, old tin cans, all are compressed into bales. This seemed to sum up the business. The material, of course, is a very necessary and important ingredient in smelting newly mined ores.

I watched a few tiers of scrap, in bales, being laid over the keelson and at the sides of the shaft alley. "Got to bring her weights up," said the boss stevedore, a sailor. "We put down plenty of dunnage under it. There's a lot of solid stuff coming in this cargo," he added.

Long rows of flat cars were being shunted to the wharf, thousands of railroad car wheels came next, being slung in lots of six and stowed flat.

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"Those wheels look pretty good to me," I remarked. Only an occasional one would have a broken flange, or a crack.

"I'll say they're good," the boss stevedore grinned. "Those smart little Japs don't buy just anything. Most of that stuff will go to the new railroads in Manchukuo. They heat treat 'em, turn down the treads and line the flanges. Good as new to them. All they have to do is lower the axles an inch or so. We've got some good trucks for them, too."

"I thought they melted that stuff," I said.

"Sure, a lot of it they can't use otherwise. Frogs, beams, old rails, are usable, and there's a lot of it in this cargo. They get a large percentage of sound parts, and dirt cheap, too."

"You can't blame them," I remarked.

"Not on your life," the boss stevedore agreed. "It's a poor country, you know, in everything but new territory, push and enterprise."

The lading went on, with a considerable amount of spare time, for the longshoremen had just won the six-hour day, and the ship, considering the cargo, did not work overtime. I had many opportunities to yarn with my friend. I had been in Japan, China and the Philippines during the Russian-Japanese war. "You've been there recently?" I asked.

"Took a run across last year, as boson. Yokohama, Kobe, the Inland Sea and to Dairen. You know, sir, they're a pretty competent lot. Look at the ships they're sending over. You saw that tanker."

* * *

I had been on board the new twenty-knot tanker-silk express motor ship, Otowasan Maru, just in on her maiden voyage. Captain Susuki had given me the privilege to inspect her huge double-acting Mitsui—M. A. N. Diesel engine. He took me through his quarters, beautiful, but so were the quarters of all, officers and men. The boss stevedore talked of her, her extreme clipper bow her fair lines.

"Well," said my friend, "Perry woke them up, and some day they'll wake us up. It's been a good many years since anything like that ship has come off American ways, and never a fast motor ship. You know, sir, that's the way to use fuel in driving a tanker."

Our stowage had been almost completed. Little else was offering, a few hundred tons of light cargo, cased merchandise, awaited the Golden Dragon up in Oakland. We were closing hatches. "Been nice to talk with you, sir. Most of the mates are too busy to spin a yarn. About this cargo, have you ever thought of another angle?"

"What?" I asked.

"The freight money on this is so mighty low because Uncle Sam pays a nice mail subsidy, for a bag or two of letters to some outlandish port in the Dutch East Indies."

"Yes."

"Well, the United States helps carry those car wheels and what not, for Mr. Jap. He pays most of the freight money."

"We get the business," I reminded him.

"Sure we do, but wait until that mail carrying stops. The British, Scandinavians and the Germans who have been fighting for it, will make competition pretty hard. Guess I'll be going now. We have a day or two between ships. I'm working in my garden; raise most of our vegetables, I learned that trick in Japan."

Peacepoint

Reactionaries in every country have for centuries defended torture, just as today they defend war. Reaction knows no progress; it must be rooted out.—As quoted by Gertrud Woker.